The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, 300 H. P., commander J. Lang, on SATURDAY, the 15th March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 17th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 13th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.	3rd Class. Rs.
Aden	220	150	40
Suez	360	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Jaffa	400	300	120
Beyrout	425	320	125
Cyprus	450	380	130
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	560	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilli	520	350	145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, AND CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS BOOKED AS FOLLOWS :

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL ....400 Rupees.
LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY ....35 Guineas.

STEAMERS.

	Tons Reg.	N.H.P.		Tons Reg.	N.H.P.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	250	CLAN LAMONT	2,000	250
CLAN FRASER	2,200	250	CLAN MURRAY	2,200	280
CLAN GORDON	2,200	250	CLAN STUART	2,200	280

THESE STEAMERS will shortly occupy the regular berth, with monthly sailings, increasing to a fortnightly service as the Steamers now being launched are completed.

The "Clan Line" Steamers are built expressly for the Indian trade. The Saloons and State Cabins are on deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort in tropical as well as in cold climates. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Freight and Passage apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay.

POLO. POLO.

		Rs.	a.
Canes with ash heads	each	2	8
Do. boxwood heads	„	3	8
Balls	per dozen.	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TENTS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY ARE NOW REGISTERING ORDERS FOR THEIR SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE FOR THE ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

Extract.—"For excellence of material, style of finish, durability, lightness, and waterproof qualities, the Tents I have received from the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, both for Hills and Plains, far excel any I have ever met with in India."

FOR PRICE LISTS, TESTIMONIALS, AND ALL OTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th March.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
—	CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
—	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	14th do.
(s)	HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	21st do.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	5th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2720	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March 1879.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.
SIAM..........Tons. H.P. Captains. ....28th March.
ASSAMS.......3033 500 ?. N. Hector ....25th April.
TANJORE......2263 450 W. W. ....23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at [illegible] at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th February 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870 ...	£139,808
	„ 1873 ...	£295,149
	„ 1877 ...	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S MEAT EXTRACTS.

THE only preparations fit for Invalids ; incomparably superior to the commercial Liebig's Extracts, guaranteed perfectly pure and made from carefully selected material. With the addition of a little bread or vegetable seasoning, and, if desired, fat, they form most delicious soups.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid extract of the finest meat. Bottles Re. 1, Rs. 2, and ....Rs. 3 8
EXTRACT OF MUTTON.—Quarter pound jars... „ 3 0
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.—(Borne by patients who can take nothing else) jars.............. „ 2 8

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
„ „ ..., doz. packs	17 0	10 9
„ „ gilt edged ..., pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ „ ..., doz. packs	20 0	22

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S. S. MONGOLIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.

The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.

Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

Note.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MR. GEO. ANDERSON,
SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
ENGLISH COMEDY,
OTHELLO.

On which occasion a well-known Persian gentleman has kindly consented to assume the title rôle.

AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ISSUE.

Reserved seats may now be secured at Messrs SOUNDY and Co.

	Rs.
Dress Circle	4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. INDIA,
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on SATURDAY EVENNING at 6 p.m.

The Company's Steam Tender will be available at the Apollo Bunder for the conveyance of passengers during the afternoon.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above on the 12th April.

For passage, &c.,
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

OPENING OF THE TULSI WATER WORKS.

TICKET-HOLDERS for this Ceremony are reminded that HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY will OPEN the NEW WATER WORKS at the Visitors' Hill Reservoir TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 5 p.m. [illegible] requested to produce their Tickets.

J. H. GRA[illegible]
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 14th March

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THE TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 11, Hasting's Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the Accounts for the year 1878, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 10th March 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
(No. 12.)
AFRICA—EAST COAST.
DELAGOA BAY.
COCKBURN LIGHT-VESSEL. REMOVAL IN BAD WEATHER.

THE Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty has published the following information, received from Commodore F. W. Sullivan, C.B., C.M.G., Senior Officer, Cape of Good Hope, relative to the light-vessel placed on the western side of Cockburn shoal, Delagoa Bay :—

On H. M. S. Active visiting Delagoa Bay in November 1878 the light-vessel was not at her station. It was also reported that on the approach of bad weather, shelter is sought for the vessel in Port Melville : reliance therefore should not at such times be placed on her being in position.

[illegible] the only safe mark for entering Delagoa Bay at night ; mariners are accordingly warned as to her probable removal in bad weather.

By Direction of the Government of India,

R. C. CARRINGTON,
Chief Civil Assistant,
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 4th March 1879.

This Notice affects the following :—British Admiralty Charts, Nos. 2090 and 644 ; also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, 1879 ; and Africa Pilot, Part II, 1878, pages 154 and 156 ; also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. [illegible], page 87.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.

NEW WORKS, JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Argyll's (Duke of) Eastern Question, Treaty of Paris to Treaty of Berlin, and Second Afghan War, 2 vols	15	0
Heckel's Evolution of Man, 2 vols	20	0
Blunt's Bedouin Tribes, Euphrates, &c. 2 vols	15	0
Gladstone's (W. E., Rt. Hon.) Gleanings of Past Years, 2 vols	3	4
Invasions of India from Central Asia	8	12
Imperial India, by Val Prinsep	13	4
Epic of Hades ; illustrated	15	12
Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols	23	12
Burton's Land of Midian, 2 vols	20	0
Jules Vern's Secret of the Island	2	4
„ „ Abandoned	[illegible]	4
„ „ Dropped from the Clouds	2	4
Wild Life in a Southern Country	4	12
Greenwood's Stirring Scenes in Savage Lands, illustrated	3	4
Wylie's Chatty Lectures, East and West	7	12
Black's General Atlas, new edition, 1879	40	0
Bismarck on the Franco-German War, 2 vols	11	4
Prescott's Telephone and Electric Light	7	12
Hutchinson's Girder-Making	6	12
Butley's Study of Rocks	3	0
Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, 1879	15	12
Royal Regiment, a novel by Grant	1	4
Trial and Triumph „	1	4
On H. M.'s Secret Service	1	4

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE,

HAVE established a Factory at SEVILLE, Spain, where they manufacture THE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE, under Patent from H.M. Alfonso XII. King of Spain.

The pure properties, the flavour and brilliancy of colour of this NEW MARMALADE will be found Superior to that of any other brand in the Market.

MOIR'S SOUPS in TINS are Unrivalled,
MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES in TINS are made of the Fruit, as labelled, and Purest Refined Sugar.
MOIR'S SCOTCH OATMEAL,
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE,
MOIR'S ESSENCE OF ANCHOVY,
MOIR'S SCOTCH SALMON,
MOIR'S SCOTCH KIPPERED HERRINGS,
MOIR'S REAL FINDON HADDOCKS,
MOIR'S SARDINES (Sene Brand),
MOIR'S PICKLES with PURE VINEGAR,
MOIR'S HAMS in TINS,
MOIR'S BACON in TINS,
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS,
MOIR'S OXFORD SAUSAGES,
MOIR'S TART FRUITS, BOTTLED,
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES.

JOHN MOIR AND SON
Have been awarded at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878,
THREE PRIZE MEDALS.
(ONE GOLD MEDAL ; ONE SILVER MEDAL ; ONE BRONZE MEDAL),
For the purity and superior quality of their goods.

This is the highest award given, as JOHN MOIR & SON showed in their case only articles preserved in their LONDON and ABERDEEN Factories.

Head Office :—148, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

BOMBAY TO EUROPE.

PASSENGERS FROM OUT-STATIONS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.
Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS :
Folding Chairs :
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
The Compendium of Games, &c., &c.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
Filters of every description.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality :
Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c. :
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's Celebrated Chutni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatawni Paste, and Madras Sauce :

Infants' & Invalids' Foods :
Nursery Lamps and Appliances :
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.
LUNCHEON BASKETS :
Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks :
OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX, COURIER AND HAND BAGS, DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS.
Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks :
STATIONERY :
Purses, Pocket Books, Card cases, Desks, Paper and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c.
TOILET REQUISITES,
Eau de Cologne, Soaps, Sponge, Dentifrices, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes ; Pomades, &c., &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description and of the finest brands from

BOMBAY :—Rampart Row, the Fort, three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Fort Hotels ;

BYCULLA :—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, and near the Byculla Club, the Byculla and Adelphi Hotels ;

POONA :—Arsenal Road (Staff Lines), near to the Western India Club and in the vicinity of the Napier and Poona Hotels.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED, ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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THE BEST WORKS IN ALL BRANCHES KEPT IN STOCK.

THE Newest Books imported by every Mail. Orders sent Home weekly for Books not in stock.

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*** SUBSCRIPTION LIST UPON APPLICATION.

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ARTIST'S MATERIALS
of all descriptions received frequently to ensure freshness.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
SCRAP ALBUMS.
STEWARD'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.
TABLE FRAMES
[illegible] IN GILT METAL, VELVET, AND OLIVEWOOD.
TERRESTRIAL AND CELESTIAL
GLOBES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
CHESSMEN, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, DRAUGHTS, DOMINOES,
PLAYING CARDS,
Enamelled or plain (club) backs.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES, PAPER BOXES, CASH BOXES.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
CHURCH SERVICES, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS.
BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY
PORTEMONNAIES, TOURIST CASES, HAND BAGS, BLOTTERS,
And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MARVELS OF SCIENCE.

S. ROSE & CO., Bombay, supply
THE MACHINE
PHONOGRAPH,

Or Speaking and Singing Machine, invented and patented by T. A. Edison, with Stand and Mechanism complete, including 200 sheets of Metal Foil.

Price Net Cash Rs. 800.

S. ROSE AND CO., Bombay, also supply
THE HAND PHONOGRAPH,

Being exactly similar to the original Instrument as invented by Mr. T. A. Edison. This smaller Instrument is specially useful to those who wish to make experiments with the Phonograph.

Price Rs. 300.

THE
MICROPHONE
IN ITS NEWEST AND IMPROVED FORM,

By which are made audible minute sounds that hitherto have been entirely unappreciable by the human ear. "The sounds of writing on paper, the fall of particles of salt, and other wonderful acoustical phenomena and the movements of insects can be heard at a very great distance."

Price, including Battery, one Telephone and Wire, Rs. 50.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TELEPHONIC APPARATUS FOR OFFICES, RESIDENCES, FACTORIES, &c.

THE IMPROVED ELECTRO-MAGNETIC
TELEPHONE,
HICKLEY'S PATENT.

With more than 300 feet of Double Wire (making a circuit of more than 600 feet). Price, per pair, Rs. 50.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS for the above.......................each Rs. 30
BATTERIES for working the Electric Bells.......................each „ 20

EXTRAS.

MICROPHONES.......................each Rs. 10
„ BATTERIES.......................each „ 10
TELEPHONES.......................each „ 30
WIRE, 25 feet double length.......................each „ 5

Intending purchasers can see all the above instruments in working order at the Establishment of

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO Passengers proceeding to Europe.

Great Saving of Cost in the Price of Outfits.

HOAR AND COMPANY'S Special Ready Money List.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.......Rs. 22,	25	0	Cotton Socks ......doz.	7	14	Leather Purses	3	0
Sleeping Do. ....Rs. 5-12 to	15	14	Warm Merino Socks......doz.	13	2	„ Wallets	3	8
Overcoats, Warm	35	0	Scotch Lambswool „	18	12	Bank Note Cases	2	10
Ulsters, Warm	47	0	Warm Undervests......each	5	4	Money Belts	4	4
Cardigan Jackets	7	14	Warm Drawers „	5	4	Sovereign Boxes	2	10
Pyjamas ......each	2	8	Warm Mufflers	1	0	Courier Bags	7	14
Rugs, Long, Whitney	14	0	Warm Gloves	1	10	Carpet Bags	7	14
Maude, Scotch	22	0	Warm Mitts	1	8	Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Shirts { Best Flannel ......each	7	14	Scarfs for Pin	0	14	Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Shirts { Oxford Cloth ...... „	5	4	Linen Faced Collars	0	10	Best Overland Trunks	24	0
Shirts { White or French	4	0	„ „ Cuffs	1	2	Railway Portmanteaus	14	0
Dressing Gowns	8	8	„ „ Fronts	0	14	Bath Sponges	3	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ......doz.	4	6	Overland Chairs	8	6	Sponge Bags	1	8
Lounge Caps ......each	1	12	Rug Straps	2	4	Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Felt Hats, all Shapes	7	0	Cloth Brushes	1	2	Marine Soap	0	6
Tweed Hats	4	0	Nail Brushes	0	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Gauze Merino Banians	3	0	Tooth Brushes	0	9	Tooth Powder	1	0
Hat Guards ......each	0	6	Silk Umbrellas	10	0	Eau de Cologne	0	14
Sun Umbrellas	6	2	Cabin Travelling Baths	35	0	Air Tight Cases	21	0
Air Pillows and Cushions	6	2	Braces	1	6	Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70	0
Linen Collars, the Best	5	12	Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	57	0	Canvas Shoes	5	12
Hat Cases	8	12	Slippers ......from	3	8			

Our Stock is entirely new and of the best quality. Travellers before supplying their wants would do well to pay our house a visit.

Complete Outfits, and full information for the great American Route, Via China, Japan, and San Francisco.

HOAR AND COMPANY,
3, Rampart Row, } GENERAL OUTFITTERS, The Travellers' Kit House, } Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 14, 1879.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

PERFORMANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The Public of Bombay and vicinity are respectfully informed that in addition to our former

MAMMOTH & TALENTED COMPANY,
ALL THE
PREMIER ARTISTES, EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, VOCALISTS, SKATERS, CLOWNS, &c.,
Have just arrived in Bombay,

Having concluded the most successful Season in Calcutta, ever known in the Annals of Amusement, selected by

Mr. JOHN WILSON from the
PRINCIPAL CIRCUSES, HIPPODROMES, AND THEATRES OF EUROPE,
Will make their First Appearance in this City,
Forming a combination
RARELY IF EVER,
BROUGHT TOGETHER IN ONE COMPANY.

The prices of admission have been placed at a very reasonable scale, and no increase will be made, although our expenses are more than double.

The Wardrobe is the very finest that money and talent could procure,
Furnished and supplied by Mr. Henry Compton,
THE CELEBRATED COSTUMER OF LONDON.

First appearance of
THE ROYAL EQUESTRIENNE
MISS VICTORIA COOKE,
EMPRESS OF THE ARENA,

Who, although only 18 years of age, has carried off the honors from all competitors in *Germany, Russia, France, and England.*

First appearance of
LA PETITE ADELE WILSON,
THE GRACEFUL AND DARING JUVENILE EQUESTRIENNE.

First appearance of
MISS LAURINA GREGORY,
The Wonderful and Talented Artiste on the Corde Elastique, without an equal and no superior.

First appearance of
MISS MARIE COMPTON,
The Beautiful and accomplished "Patriotic Vocalist" and Musical Momus.

First appearance of
MISS SOPHIE BURT,
The Splendid Delineator and Scenic Equestrienne.

First appearance of
THE GREAT GREGORYS.

ARTHUR GREGORY has for the last 5 years stood without a rival as a Gymnastic Performer in all the principal Cities of Europe and America, and has received the plaudits of millions. The Press, the Public, and even the Profession, all with one accord acknowledge him as

THE VERY BEST.

First appearance of
WILLIAM GREGORY,
Who next to his Brother Arthur as a Gymnast has few equals, and in his Great Act of the Flying Trapeze is the superior of all.

First appearance of the Great Western Skaters,
MR. JOHN SIMPSON
AND
MISS MINNIE RUSSEL,

Who have played successful engagements all over the Continent and England, and have received the Champion Medal in a competition where sixteen Competitors tried for the palm of superiority. These Artistes will appear in a variety of Scientific and Burlesque Scenes on a Rink covering the entire *Arena.*

First appearance of
HERR SCHUMAN,
Germany's Greatest Horseman,
Who will introduce his Wonderful stud of Highly Trained and Educated Horses.

First appearance of
YOUNG POWELL,
THE ITALIAN WONDER,
In his Acrobatic and Vaulting Acts.

First appearance of
YOUNG DAN CASTELLO,
THE INFANT CLOWN AND GYMNAST.

Mr. John Wilson respectfully informs the residents of Bombay and the vicinity that he has purchased at an immense outlay of capital

THE GREATEST NATURAL LIVING CURIOSITY OF THE AGE.
THE ORANG OUTANG FAMILY,
THREE IN NUMBER.
THE LARGEST EVER CAPTURED.

These wonderful specimens of the ape tribe, are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the nearest approach to the human species ever exhibited [illegible] unanimously pronounced to be without doubt

DARWIN'S MISSING L[illegible]

These wonderful curiosities of Natural History [illegible] exhibited daily from 10 a.m. till 12 p.m. in the [illegible] specially erected for this purpose adjoining

THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Management have arranged with the General Manager to the INDIA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. (LIMITED). To illuminate the Circus and grounds with their MOST WONDERFUL & SCIENTIFIC INVENTION of the age, THE ELECTRIC LIGHT, with the JABLOCHKOFF CANDLE.

This will be the first time of the introduction in India of this great illuminating power, which has caused so much wonder, and discussion, in the Scientific World.

This brilliant light, covered by immense 20 inch diameter Opal globes, gives a beautiful mellow light, free from all nauseous smells and unhealthy particles, and free from heat.

The machine for generating this light will consist of a 20 horse power steam engine and 2 Gramme Machines capable of producing 20 lights of the above illuminating power.

FIRST GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMACE.

For the accommodation of Families, Schools and those residing at a distance.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, AT 3-30,
REASONABLE & POPULAR.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
WORTH TEN TIMES THE AMOUNT CHARGED

	Rs.	a.
Private Boxes to seat 8	40	0
Do do do 4	20	0
Dress Circle, Reserved Chairs	3	0
Second Class Chairs	2	0
Third Class Seats	1	0
Fourth Class Seats	0	8

Soldiers in Uniform and Children under 10 years of age Half Price to all parts of the Circus except the Fourth Class.

The Box Office at the Circus will be open THIS DAY, FRIDAY, March 14th, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. for the sale of Private Boxes and Reserved seats, and our Patrons may rest assured that no more Tickets will be issued than there is actual accommodation for.

Competent Ushers will be in attendance to show patrons to their seats.

Secure your seats and avoid the crush at the doors.

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence [illegible] sharp.

Schools will receive a liberal reduction to the Midday Performances (when attending in a body), by making application to the Manager at any time one hour previous to the commencement of the Performance.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS.—ANY [illegible] CELS or LETTERS received to my ADDRESS please [illegible] here. H. DAKEYNE, Lieut.-Col., High Ground, Bangalore.

A Lady is desirous of obtaining for a hig[illegible] respectable middle-aged European woman a situation [illegible] Nurse to young children. Apply to H. P., care of *Gazette* O[illegible]

LOST, between the Post Office, Mi[illegible] Colaba, and Apollo Bunder, the SILVERED AXLE [illegible] of a carriage wheel, with "KESTERTON, LONG ACRE," engraved thereon. Reward on returning it to *Gazette* Office.

TO-DAY, DINNER, Re. 1-8.—Soup Bou[illegible] besac, Patties Foie Gras, Lamb Cutlets, Roast Pork, [illegible] Sauce, Braized Leg Mutton, Pigeon Pie, Curry, Pastry, F[illegible]

DOG CART by one of the best English make[illegible] FOR SALE. Will be SOLD CHEAP. In excellent condition. Address X., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

GOOD OFFICE BROUGHAM and strong, fast AUSTRALIAN HORSE FOR SALE. Price Rs. 500. Apply to A., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK, warranted perfect, 10 Annas per tin. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, FIRE GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.
REDUCED RATES.
OPEN DAILY, SUNDAYS INCLUDED,
From 7 to 11 A.M. and from 2 to 6 P.M.

ADMITTANCE FEE—HALF A RUPEE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACT for PROVISIONING PRISONERS in the TANNA JAIL from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880 will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the said Jail on the 17th instant. Specifications of contract, and further particulars can be had on application at the Jail Office.

S. SETON SMITH,
Superintendent Tanna Jail.

Jail Office, Tanna, 4th March 1879.

FOR SALE,

ENGLISH-BUILT OPEN CARRIAGE and pair of well-matched, fast-trotting GULF ARAB HORSES, with SILVER-MOUNTED HARNESS. Also, OFFICE BROUGHAM and [illegible] HORSE. Apply to [illegible] & Co., Girgaum.

JAFFER [illegible]

TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following articles, particulars of which, with sizes, will be given on application to undersigned.

Square, Flat, Bar, Angle, Plate, Pig. } Iron and Miscellaneous.

Tenders will be received up to 21st instant.

Address, Dehree-on-Toar, Bihar Circle.

C. FOURACRES,
Executive Engineer, Dehree Workshops.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th instant by the undersigned for LICENSES for the RETAIL SALE of [illegible] CHANDOO, MUDUT, and GOOSOOMBA, under the provisions of the Opium Act I. of 1878 and the rules passed under it at the [illegible] and under existing terms in the Town and Island of Bombay, from the 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

Forms of Tender, with full information as to conditions and requirements of the Licences, may be obtained on application at the Custom House.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Opium, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 8th March 1879.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACT[illegible]

Price List, Wh[illegible]

SASSOON HOUSE, E[illegible]

THE A[illegible]
HORSE FO[illegible]

"HAL[illegible]
IS A PERFE[illegible]

TH[illegible]
THE[illegible]
THE[illegible]
THE[illegible]
THE[illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible] or any Tender.

Bombay, 12th Marc[illegible]

THE NEW PR[illegible]
AND WEAV[illegible]

NOTICE is [illegible] ORDINAR[illegible] HOLDERS of the [illegible] the 18th March [illegible] Elphinstone Cir[illegible] pany, to consid[illegible] of the proper[illegible] NUTHOOBHO[illegible] HURJEEVUN[illegible] Five Lacs fo[illegible] Company, [illegible] carry Inter[illegible] terms stip[illegible] undersign[illegible] commiss[illegible] Articles [illegible]

[illegible] APPOINTED [illegible] SOLE AGENTS for [illegible] to be made to them, &c.

Messrs. JAMES SCOTT [illegible] 25,000 Spindles cotton spinn[illegible] stores of every description [illegible] Engine, 25" High-pressur[illegible] Compound High-pressure [illegible] one Boiling Hydraulic Press[illegible] Engines 8 and 10 H. P., 45 Out[illegible] Tons Change Wheels, 10 Tons [illegible] sundry Mill Stores, Loose Boxes [illegible] and Pulleys, all sizes from 11" [illegible] Leather, Roller and Clearer Flannel [illegible] Printed Lists on application.

JAMES [illegible]

27, Apollo Street, Sassoon Buildings.

P. S.—Mr. Scott who has had a long and [illegible] in the sale and purchase of all classes of Ma[illegible] to report and value Mills or Factories on most [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 13th March 1879.

Owing to the quiet tone of the telegrams from home, and in some branches of business, to an indisposition to operate pending the publication of the Budget, we have had an extremely slow day throughout, and transactions have been in[illegible].

Consols are still quoted at 96¼ and French Rentes at 114, but Enfaced Rupee Paper has declined, doubtless owing to the fall on this side coupled with weaker exchange, Fours coming [illegible] and Fours and-a-half at 79.

In some of the Indian Exchange Bank shares a further decline has taken place in Orientals from £25 to £24, in Chartered Mercantile from £20-10 to £20 and in Hongkong and Shanghai from £31 to £30. Chartered are unaltered at £17.

In the General Produce Markets, Cocoanut Oil is unaltered, Coffee is reported steady, Linseed steady and Rapeseed quiet, all at previous prices.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals show no alteration in Tile Copper, but Copper Braziers are 10s. per ton higher, Yellow Metal ¼ per [illegible] higher, and Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton lower.

A payment of £125,000 into the Bank of England is advised, and the ease in the London Money Market is shown by the fact of 3 months' sight bills being quoted ¾ and 6 months' sight ¼ per cent. below the Bank minimum.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported steady, and Cotton in Liverpool quiet, the day's sales being 8,000 bales against imports of 11,000, spot prices unchanged. As regards the future of the market a well known authority thus sums up the position :—

The course of prices will depend upon the result of the battle raging between Manchester Spinners and New York speculators. The former declare that unless their trade improves (of which there is no sign) they will be driven to short time, while the latter by heavy purchases of "futures," both here and in New York, have so far prevented prices from sinking. Of course speculation of itself cannot support the market for any length of time, and as the receipts at the American ports are full it is probable speculators will have the worst of the fight.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote steady Mid. Uplands at 9½ cents., but June shipment has declined from 10·21 to 10·18 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparison :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts.	8,000	8,000	15,000	6,000
Five days' do.	54,000	59,000	54,000	30,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,957,000	...	3,703,000	3,635,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, out of the 45 lakhs up, viz :— 28,80,000 rupees were taken: Rs. 10,000 on Madras, [illegible]0,000 on Calcutta and 10¼ lakhs on Bombay at rates of 1s. 7-10d. per rupee, tenders at the latter rate on all three places receiving in full. The figures obtained are the same as last week, but from the reduced amount taken up the demand is evidently weaker. The Government have evidently determined to adhere to 1s. 7d. per rupee as a minimum, and as they only offer 35 lakhs for next week's biddings they will probably be able to obtain this level, especially as every day must increase the extent of export business doing here and as a natural consequence the demand for remittance from the other side. The result of the allotments has apparently had no effect on the market for Silver in London, the quotations being still given at 49½d. per oz.

Exchange to-day has been weak and irregular, the rate obtained for Councils and the amount allotted was in favour of lower rates [illegible] this there was the reduction in [illegible] for next week, and to [illegible] was difficult to ascertain current r[illegible], however, the market settled [illegible] of 1-16d. per Rupee, but [illegible] few pending the result of the [illegible]ent. We quote at the close :—

[illegible]	1s. 7 to 1-16d.	per Re.
[illegible] sight	1s. 7¾ to 7-16d.	,,
[illegible]	1s. 7¾d.	,,
[illegible]	1s. 7⅞-16d.	,,
[illegible]	104½	
[illegible]	12-7.	

[illegible] now yesterday at [illegible]king Rs. 19-11-6. [illegible]d.

[illegible] has been quite stagnant [illegible] of the Budget. There are [illegible]ations are quite nominal at [illegible] 99 for New Fours-[illegible]

[illegible]ady, but only a limited [illegible] Bombays are ½ per [illegible] and Companies there [illegible] Companies the only [illegible] in [illegible] Spin-[illegible] what [illegible]ssoon, [illegible] Rs. 5 [illegible] Rs. 20, [illegible]0, and [illegible]ading [illegible]hare. [illegible]ket. [illegible]ced [illegible] by [illegible]ow to [illegible]ons in [illegible] arri-[illegible] 7,170 [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible]rpool by [illegible] 25s. is now [illegible]avre by steam [illegible] at 28s. 9d. and [illegible] there is no change. [illegible]tively limited re-[illegible] prices and from [illegible]ing doing. [illegible] small supplies

[illegible]RAL INDIA

[illegible] 8th March 1879.

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	47,996	0	0
[illegible]	1,43,115	0	0
[illegible]	200	0	0
[illegible]	388	0	0
[illegible]	91,694	0	0

[illegible] P. Gulf.
[illegible] Trieste and Venice.
[illegible] P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

[illegible]tered for loading yesterday :—
[illegible] Liverpool.
[illegible] and Kurrachee.
[illegible] and Kurrachee.
[illegible] and Cutch.
[illegible]tius.
[illegible] and Colombo.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sutherland(s).	Cox	London, Jan 27.
[illegible] (s).	Smith	Moulmein, Mar 5.
[illegible] (s).	Marussig	Trieste, Feb 1.
[illegible] (s).	Sharp	Bombay, Feb 15.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 8.—Steamers Africa, Merkara, Peshawur, Legislator and a Steamer (numbers undistinguishable.) Ship City of Lahore
Mar. 9.—Steamers Busheer, City of Carthage and Chilka, Ship Carisbrooke Castle.

PASSENGERS.

Per Duke of Sutherland—Rev. and Mrs Whitehouse and child Mrs Montgomery, Mrs Hunter, Mrs Silvester, Messrs Monroe, Burns, Ainsler, Hensley, and Jones.
Per Canara—Mr J B Patterson, Mr James Neilson, Captain Miche, Mr J B Daniel, Miss Scanlan, Mr A Wilson and Miss Wilson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
9	Goa (s)	Calcutta.
	Ruby (s)	Port Blair.
10	Australia (s)	Southampton.
21	Deucalion (s)	Bombay.
	Chyebassa (s)	London.
	Puttialla (s)	Calcutta.
	Peshawur (s)	Calcutta.
	Merkara (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
8	Navarino (s)	Calcutta.
9	Ruby (s)	Place unknown.
10	Mecca (s)	Rangoon and N P.
	Goa (s)	Bombay and S P.
11	Ethiopia (s)	Rangoon.
	Peshawur (s)	Southampton.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per P & O Steamer Peshawar: Col J Michael, Mr W H W Searle.
Per s s Chyebassa: Mr and Mrs Forbes, Rev and Mrs Rice, Mrs Sherrard and 3 children, Major and Mrs Evans and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Ropestauff, Miss Beon, Messrs Bonner, Leggett, Piggott, Massay, White, Reilly, Thompson, Fry, Cunningham, and Lieut-Col Lavie.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Peshawur:—Mr and Mrs Webster, Mrs Burrows and child, Miss Lawford, Miss Rajah Gopaul, Captain Wilton, Mrs Bishop, child and infant.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle s—80 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 15 cases brandy and 45 cases whiskey, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 8 cases bacon, 6 cases cheese, 65 cases oilmanstores and 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Framjee; 35 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Centurion s—130 casks beer and 35 casks stout, Cutler Palmer and Co; 31 packages oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.
Japanese s—5 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strathleven s—33 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Singapore s—20 cases matches, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Battle Abbey—100 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Australia s—5,150 plates hard spelter, Moorarjee Natha.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—3 cases umbrellas, Framjee Edulje.
Helena s—1,031 bundles hoop iron, Booth and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Escurial s—20 barrels pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—73 bales cotton waste, Muddon Bhimjee; 70 bales goat hair, Forbes and Co; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 160 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 31 bales cotton, Wagjee Bhimjee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 5 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 600 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 30 bales wool, Samjee Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Contest, 14 bales hides, Ramonbhoy Russoolbhoy.
Hesledon s—8 cwts fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.
Mirzapore s—55 cwts B horns, Mahamed Courjee; 2,805 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Marina s—[illegible] cotton, George Lockhart and A Graham and Co; 300 bales Lucknedass, [illegible] Hurdass
Red Star s—140 cwts rapeseed, George Lockart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—310 bags coffee, C J Khumbata.
Singapore s—16,250 cwts gingellyseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, C Grondona; 2,250 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Escurial s—60 tons old iron, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Singapore s—63 cwts teelseed and 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

[illegible] s—209 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Nizam s—12 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Esmael and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—19½ cwts sandlewood, S N Tullatee; 13 cwts heerabole Rowjee Courjee; 85 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 8 bundles E teeth, Hajee Arab Amdani; 21½ cwts byssabole, Dattonbhoy Dossa; 70 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 12½ cwts sharkfins, Carimbhoy Heerjee; 50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—37 cwts raisins, Datardina Mowjee; 25 cwts khismis, Esmail Peeradina.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

21-78—Shapurjee and T—Khimjee Lukhmidass and others vs Dinshaw Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.
403-78—Chalk and W—Gujanund Croshnarao vs Vithuldass Nurrotumdass and others—B N, and B and B.
426-78—In person (a pauper) Hurrichund Dashrath vs Jotiram Vithoba—H Bicknell.
825-78—Rimington, H and C—Huridass Premjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, C and L.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

98-78—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—B V Hearn—Part heard.

The Courts and offices will be closed on Saturday the 15th instant, and the Courts in Original Civil Jurisdiction will on and after the 17th instant, sit in the New High Court Buildings.

The next sittings in the Insolvent Court will also be held in the new buildings.

The several offices of the Court will on and after the 17th instant be located in the new High Court buildings.

Any urgent work arising on Saturday should be sent to the offices in the new High Court buildings for disposal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

VanSammeron, Dy Surg Genl, to join, from England.
Gillespie, Lieut-Col, Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, on duty, from Malagam.
Ayosley, Col, 3rd Regt Lt Cavalry, on leave, from Saugur.
Tandy, Captain, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, from ——.

MARCH 13.

[illegible] R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

[illegible]-Major, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
[illegible]neren, Dy Surg Genl, to join, to Secunderabad.
Coles, Lieut, R E, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, M[illegible] 13.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March [illegible]79.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed [illegible] to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate:—Surgeon Major C F Ogilvie, M D, in medical charge 1st Gr[illegible]diers N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate; Cap[illegible] A H Mayhew, Staff Corps, Deputy Collector in Sind.

The undermentioned Officer of [illegible] Staff Corps is entitled to Colonel's allowance from the [illegible] specified:—Lieut Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W D Dickson, [illegible] March.

Mr D K Maclean, Lieut B [illegible] and C I Railway Volunteer Corps, is granted leave of absence for one year.

Lieut E H Molesworth, H M 13th N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, from date of departure in the current month, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Colonel A P Davies, 2nd in Command, 27th N I.

The services of Surgeon O H Channer are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, by Surgeon J Parker, M D.

Captain H Howell, 1st Punjab Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut A W T Radcliffe, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, from date of departure in April next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Col F P Forteath, Staff Corps, Second in Command, 16th N I.

The following temporary promotions are made in the Barrack Department:—Sub-Conductor G Walshe to be Acting Conductor and Serjeant John Dentith to be Acting Sub-Conductor from the 4th March, in succession to Conductor Smith, proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut F D Raikes, Assistant Commissioner, British Burmah.

The following order is confirmed:—Malegaon Station Order, dated 27th Feb, appointing Captain J R Watson, 16th N I, Superintendent of Bazars, in addition to his regimental duties, vice Captain Mander, 13th N I, leaving the station.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Colonel J H White, R E, Lieut W G W Macbay, Staff Corps, Conductor J E Humph[illegible] Department.

The undermentioned Warrant and Commissioned Officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—Conductor P J Hunt, P W Department, three months, medical certificate. Colonel C [illegible]mps n, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Erratum—In G O No. 212, dated 3rd instant, for "Lieut F S F [illegible]okes, 83rd Regiment," read "Captain F S F Stokes, 83rd Regiment."

[illegible]he permission granted by G O No 764, dated 30th September [illegible], to Major H C Morse, Wing Officer, 9th N I, to avail himself of the unexpired portion of the furlough from which he [illegible]ined his Regiment at Malta, is cancelled.

[illegible]urgeon J McNamara, Army Medical Department, is brought [illegible] the strength of Her M's British Forces in this Command [illegible] the 4th March, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] following appointments are made:—

[illegible] Rev J Higgins, Acting Chaplain of Kurrachee, to officiate [illegible] Joint Chaplain of Poona in charge of St Paul's Church, during [illegible] absence on leave to Europe of the Venerable S Stead, [illegible]deacon and Commissary, and until further orders.

[illegible] Rev T F Dale, now doing duty in Rajkot, to relieve the [illegible] J Higgins at Kurrachee.

The Rev G H Lewis having been appointed by H M's Secretary of State for India a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment, is admitted to the service from the 6th instant.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr R H Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 2nd April.

Mr J B D Adams is appointed to act as special temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the District of Poona till further orders.

Mr W W Wellis, Superintendent of the Ashti Convict Gang in the Sholapur District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Sholapur.

Under Act XIII of 1859, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A F Woodburn, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Khandesh, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr Justice R West, M A, F R G S, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in the room of the Hon Mr J Gibbs, resigned.

Mr G K Betham, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Khandesh, is allowed furlough for six months.

The appointment of Mr G G T rner as Acting Second Assistant Collector, as published in Government Notification dated 11th Dec 1878, is cancelled.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Mr W A East to act as Collector of Khandesh during Mr Propert's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Mr G H D Wilson to act as Collector of Kaira during Mr Sheppard's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Mr W S Mulock to act as Collector of Thana during Mr Jervoise's absence on leave, or till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Wilfred Fowler to act as a Supernumerary Assistant Collector in the Salt Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr J Davidson, Assistant Collector, from Nasik to Sholapur, during Mr S B Thakur's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr J Nugent delivered over and Mr J B Peile received charge of the office of Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial Educational, and Persian Departments on the 11th instant, before office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1879.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions:—

1st From 10th Feb vice Pottinger, proceeded on furlough:—
Mr R J Shannon to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

2nd From 14th February 1879, vice Ducat, proceeded on furlough:—
Mr T D Little to be Executive Engineer, First Grade.
Mr H G Palliser to be Executive Engineer, Second Grade.
Mr J Adams to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.
Mr C Brereton to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.
Lieut E C Spilsbury, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

3rd From 22nd Feb, vice W H White, proceeded on leave—
Lieut C F Fuller, R E, to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.
Lieut S A E Hickson, R E, to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Mr [illegible] H Harding received charge of the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, from Colonel G J Melliss, S C, on the afternoon of the 4th March.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant privilege leave of absence for three months to the Hon Lieutenant General Sir M K Kennedy, K C S I, R E, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Public Works and Railway Departments, from the 7th April, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut-Colonel J LeMesurier, R E, is confirmed as Superintending Engineer for Irrigation in Sind.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Head-quarters, Bombay, 13th March 1879.

1 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength, and posted to a Company as follows :—

No 883	Vol Mackintosh R,	E Company.
,, 884	,, Craig Geo G,	Do.
,, 885	,, Saunders Ch,	Do.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Captain,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1879.

THE ORIGINAL BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE BAND FUND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
THE COLONEL, OFFICERS, AND
MEMBERS OF THE CORPS.

NEW SONGS. NEW CHORUSES.
NEW JOKES. NEW ECCENTRICITIES.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Opening Chorus... "Jingle Sleigh Bells"... Minstrels.
2. Comic Song......... "Spelling Bee" .... Sam Benson.
3. Song and Chorus { "Last night I was dreaming of you." } ...Mr. Herbert.
4. Comic Song......... "Chinese Parasol" .... Kiskey.
5. Song and Chorus { "We never grow too old to love." } ...Mr. Mayburn.
6. Comic Song .... { "Sussanah Mary Squashington." } ...Sam Benson.
7. Song and Chorus... "Little Sweetheart" ... Mr. Adams.
8. Serio-Comic Song... "Branagan Guards" ... Kiskey.
9. Song and Chorus { "Keep one little kiss for me." } ...Mr. Mayburn.
[illegible] ... Minstrels.

PART II.

OriginalMedley ... "The Bombay Volunteers" Kiskey.
Ballad .... { "Ah! never deem my love can change" } Mr. Mayburn.
Stump Speech... { "A Lecture on Temperance" } Sam Benson.
Glee .... "Winds Gently Whisper" Company.
Banjo Song... "Josho-A" An Absurd-ditty" Kiskey.
Comic Duett "The Runaway Volunteers" Sam Benson & Kiskey.
Eccentric NegroSketch "FRATER-I-SIDE" Kiskey, Sam Benson, and Jim Collins.

Doors open at 8-30. Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery and Pit	,, 1

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

*ALL COVERS intended personally for HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL, His Excellency's PARTY, * and His Excellency's staff [illegible] LAHORE [illegible] should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP," [illegible] Town, without the addition of any [illegible]nnected with business [illegible].*

* Her Excellency the Lady Lytton.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.
Mr. A. C. Lyall, Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.
Colonel G. Pomeroy Colley, C.B., C.M.G., Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Mrs. Pomeroy Colley.
Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Lieutenant H. R. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. W. Muir, A.-D.-C.
Captain R. Pole-Carew, A.-D.-C.
Lieutenant C. Herbert, A.-D.-C.

All other communications [illegible] should be sent, as usual, [illegible]ness of a routine nature [illegible] to the several Head-Q[illegible]rs Departments.

C. HERB[illegible], Lieut., A.-D.-C., [illegible] Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 8th [illegible] for P[illegible] March 1879.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE in the New Secretariat, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 20th March 1879, at 5 [illegible].

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to bring TWO CARDS with their NAMES LEGIBLY WRITTEN on each: one Card will be delivered to the Aid-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aid-de-Camp in Waiting at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in FULL DRESS; Gentlemen not wearing Uniform in EVENING DRESS.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation to H. E. of the Native Officers of the Body Guard and of the Native Regiments at Bombay by their Commanding Officers according to seniority of Corps.

The Carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance.

All other Carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

By Order,
E. S. RIVETT-CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Malabar Point, 10th March 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY:

DEATH.

REID—March 10th, at Ahmedabad, George Lestock Boileau, the dear beloved child of G. Boileau Reid, Bo. C.S., aged 7½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRABBE—March 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry James Crabbe of a daughter.
JOHNSON—March 7th, at Madras, the wife of Mr S C Johnson, of a daughter.
SWYNY—March 7th, at Calicut, the wife of Thomas Swyny, of Askern Estate, Vythery, Wynaad, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHESTER—WILKINS—March 8th, at the London Mission Chapel, Pursewalkum, by the Rev J Shaw, Benjamin Henry Chester, Headmaster, Davidson Street Boys' School, to Georgiana Alice, eldest daughter of Surgeon R Wilkins.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1879.

THE remarkable clear and satisfactory judgment of Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the Exchange Banks vs. W. Nicol and Co. brings to a close, so far at least as Bombay is concerned, the most painful episode in the history of the great mercantile failure of last October. The facts of the case are exceedingly simple. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, the resident partners of W. Nicol and Co., acting on the advice of Mr. Balfour, of the Bank of Bombay, and their solicitor, Mr. Conroy, called a meeting of their creditors and offered to make over all their property to trustees. The creditors, who were very kindly disposed towards both Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, agreed to accept this offer and to liquidate the estate through the agency of trustees working under a committee of supervision instead of putting it into the Insolvent Court. Self-interest as well as sympathy with the debtors moved them to take this course, for Mr. Conroy, as Sir Charles Sargent says, drew a melancholy picture of the delay and loss of money that would be caused by the intervention of the Official Assignee, and represented the proposed arrangement as one conceived entirely for the benefit of the creditors. Resolutions were accordingly passed for the appointment of trustees and a committee, and Mr. Maxwell a few days afterwards took round for signature by the creditors a deed the draft of which Mr. Conroy had had in his hand at the second meeting, when he assured the creditors that it had been prepared solely for the purpose of guarding their interests. Mr. Maxwell took the deed to Mr. Robertson, of the Oriental Bank, who had been nominated as a member of the committee, on a mail day, and pressed him to sign it although Mr. Robertson said he had no time to read it. Ultimately, on being assured that the deed was all in order—that is to say, that it merely gave effect to the resolutions passed at the meetings of creditors, Mr. Robertson signed it; and his example was followed on the same day by Mr. Sharp, of the Chartered, and Mr. Blackhall, of the Agra Bank, after these gentlemen had received similar assurances from Mr. Maxwell. On the afternoon of the next day, Oct. 15, at a meeting of the committee, Mr. Blackhall read the deed, and found it contained a clause giving a release to the partners of W. Nicol and Co. as the consideration for the assignment of their property. He pointed out the clause to Mr. Robertson, who, alarmed at this discovery, as he had no power to sign any deed containing such a clause, went on the following morning to consult his solicitor, Mr. Craigie; and the end was that, as Mr. Maxwell refused to cancel the signatures to the deed, the suit was brought in which judgment has now been given.

Sir Charles Sargent held that the signatures of the Bank Managers to the deed were invalid, so far as regards the release clause, on the ground that the mind did not go with the hand in signing, and that, however innocent Mr. Maxwell's intentions may have been, he undoubtedly was guilty of misrepresentation in telling them the deed contained only the terms of the arrangement the creditors had sanctioned, whereas in fact there had been inserted an additional and most important clause which entirely altered the character of that arrangement. Of course it was reasonable for the partners in W. Nicol & Co. to expect that, having handed over to trustees all their property, they should, when the liquidation was completed, get a discharge from further liability; and we may assume that all the creditors contemplated granting them ultimately this release. But an immediate release, which, besides setting free Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall, might also have the effect of cancelling the liability of the Glasgow Bank for the payment of W. Nicol & Co.'s bills, was quite a different thing; and, as Sir Charles Sargent forcibly pointed out, not a word was ever mentioned about such a release by either the debtors themselves or their solicitor to any one of the creditors, till Mr. Blackhall had on the 15th of October found to his astonishment what was the real effect of a deed he had signed with the utmost cheerfulness, relying confidently on the good faith of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell. We do not wish to say anything more about the conduct of Mr. Maxwell up to the time the deed was signed by the Bank Managers; but he must have been very badly advised when subsequently he refused to let these gentlemen cancel their signatures, and persisted in soliciting and persuading other creditors to sign the deed. For the Bank Managers had been throughout the business his best friends; it was their example and influence that had kept W. Nicol and Co. out of the Bankruptcy Court; and his relations with them were not those of ordinary debtor and creditor, but were rather of a friendly and even confidential character. There was nothing, in fact, which the Bank Managers were not willing to do for Mr. Maxwell, consistently with the observance of their duty to their own shareholders. It is quite certain that for no other [illegible] in Bombay would three Bank Managers [illegible] taken the extreme step of signing an important deed without reading it, simply because he had asked them to do so and assured them it was all right. Well, in return for the generous trust thus placed in his honour, was Mr. Maxwell not bound to refrain from taking advantage of any slips the Bank Managers might make in their anxiety to oblige him? A deed for the voluntary liquidation of such an estate as W. Nicol and Co.'s is essentially less a legal document than an honourable understanding; and nothing could put Mr. Maxwell's whole proceedings in connection with the deed in a worse light than his evident determination to make the Bank Managers act up to the letter of their bond, without regarding for a moment the possible consequences to these gentlemen themselves and the Banks they represented if their signatures to the release [illegible] indignation has [illegible] gratitude with which Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hall treated the Bank Managers; and we can only ascribe their action in the matter to weakness of judgment resulting from deep distress of mind, and from the feeling which often overmasters men attacked by misfortune, but which in their case was quite unfounded, that all the world is against them, and that their only safety lies in defiance. Sir Charles Sargent's decision will perhaps convince them of their folly, though unfortunately it cannot undo the mischief arising from it, for of course the liquidators of the Glasgow Bank will not be satisfied till they have obtained the decision of a superior Court of Law at home as to their liability under the Trust Deed for drafts held by the Exchange Banks that signed the deed. But Sir Charles Sargent's decision is so conformable to common sense and the dictates of a spirit of honour that we hope it will be affirmed by the highest authorities in England to be also sound law.

WE remarked the other day upon the extraordinary fact that two months after the capture of the Peiwar Kotal Major General Roberts had, evidently under some kind of pressure, thought it necessary to issue a supplementary despatch containing some brief particulars about the effect of the front attack made by the second battalion of the 8th King's Own and the 5th Punjab Infantry. General Roberts has been for three months getting the credit of having taken the Peiwar Kotal by his flank attack along the Spingawai Pass, and beyond, beneath the western shoulder of Sika Ram; whereas it obviously appears from his supplementary despatch that the principal credit of the actual capture of the Kotal belongs to the brigade which was originally led into action by General Cobbe, and afterwards, when that General was wounded, by Colonel Barry Drew. It strikes us as singular that this fact has not been made public long before this time, and as from all we hear of General Roberts it is impossible to conclude that he was guilty of the meanness of seeking to snatch at all the glory of the capture of the Peiwar Kotal for himself and to suppress any facts which would show that a large amount of credit belonged to his brother officers, we are constrained to believe that some correspondence has been going on for some time past between the Government of India and him of the nature of which the public have only got a glimpse at present. That there has been a correspondence of some kind is apparent from the references which General Roberts makes in the first paragraph of his supplementary despatch. That it has also been of considerable length, if not of importance, may further be conjectured from the fact that the supplementary despatch has been so long in making its appearance. A singular paragraph has been published by the *Army and Navy Gazette* stating that there have been certain relations between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, and that these relations have been so "worrying" as to impair Sir Frederick's health. Some mysterious allusions to circumstances are made, and we are told that the Commander-in-Chief has had his temper severely tried, and that when the facts, whatever they may be, are published, there will be a concurrence of opinion in his favour. What the worrying causes have been we are of course not in a position to state specifically, but we should not be in the least surprised if they had an intimate connection with this very supplementary despatch from General Roberts which has been published so late in the day.

In his original despatch about the capture of the Peiwar Kotal General Roberts referred to Colonel Barry Drew's report of the operations of the front attack, and we are bound to say, in justice to General Roberts, that he fully expected the Government of India to publish Colonel Drew's despatch along with his own. This the Government of India did not do. Why it did not it alone is best able to explain. It is obvious, however, that simple justice required the publication of Colonel Drew's despatch. He is a gallant officer, and he and his men did good work—most important work, seeing that the development of the front attack had the immediate effect of causing the Duranis to abandon the Kotal—and on no principle of expediency can it be contended that his account of his affair should not have been published at the same time as General Roberts's despatch was. Had General Roberts been anywhere near the attacking force in front, and had he in his despatch described the operations of the front attacking party, perhaps there might have been no occasion for the Government of India publishing Colonel Barry Drew's despatch; but seeing that General Roberts was miles away from the front attacking force, and that up to a late hour at night he did not, as a matter of fact, know that Colonel Drew had captured the Peiwar Kotal, we think there can be no question that the only despatch on record containing a description of the actual capture of the Peiwar Kotal should have been placed on public record.

We happen to know that the Commander-in-Chief has made every effort in his power to induce the Government of India to publish Colonel Drew's despatch, and we know also that the Government of India tried everything to leave General Roberts in entire possession of the reputation of having captured the Peiwar Kotal. When Colonel Drew saw that the Government of India had not published his description of the development of the front attack, he appealed, we are told, first to General Roberts and then to the Commander-in-Chief, who was formerly intimately associated with the 8th King's Own. Sir Frederick Haines, not from any mere *camaraderie* spirit but from a keen perception of justice, wrote to the Government of India and pointed out that an injustice had been done to the front attack by the suppression of Colonel Drew's despatch. The Military Secretary replied that a rule had recently been passed to the effect that only one despatch—that, namely, of the officer commanding—should be published, and that this rule had been observed in the publication of General Roberts's despatch alone. Moreover, the Military Secretary [illegible] any necessity for reviving the subject. The Commander-in-Chief at once replied that this rule could not have been made known to General Roberts, otherwise he would have embodied the contents of Colonel Drew's despatch in his own instead of alluding to Colonel Drew's despatch in such a way as showed that he fully expected it to be published also. A great deal of correspondence followed on the subject, and ultimately the matter was settled by General Roberts being called upon to write a supplementary despatch giving some details about the operations of the front attack. In the meantime, the Government of India had succeeded, by judicious delay in allowing General Roberts to get the credit of having been the victor of the Peiwar Kotal. We do not blame General Roberts in the matter, because [illegible] wording of his first despatch shows clea[illegible] allowed, he intended that Colonel Drew shou[illegible] the front at as acting Brigadier-General [illegible] tacking force, to tell [illegible] own story; but it is impossible to [illegible] the Government [illegible] India of blame [illegible] we consider the i[illegible]tant fact that [illegible] Drew and his b[illegible] entered the Peiwar Kotal at three [illegible] while General Roberts [illegible]oon of the 2nd January [illegible] of the fact until nine or knew nothing [illegible] same night. In fact, while ten o'clock [illegible]erts was executing a long roundabout movement, the 8th King's Own were comfortably taking possession of the Kotal and seizing such loot as the Turis and the retreating enemy had condescended to leave behind them. History is composed of a collection of statements, more or less facts, and even at the cost of having an honest Commander-in-Chief made ill with "worry," it is well for the public to have the truth made known respecting important military operations.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 21.

ANOTHER attempt is now being made at bankruptcy legislation, which we hope will, if it do not introduce perfection, at least greatly improve the present deplorable state of matters. Of the existing scandals the greatest are the facilities afforded to debtors to make private arrangements to the prejudice of their creditors, the irresponsibility of liquidators and trustees, the waste and cost in [illegible], and the absence of all proper supervision of debtors who have failed. The Government have brought in a bill to remedy the most glaring of these evils, and the Lord Chancellor, who has thoroughly mastered the subject, explained the measure at length on Monday night. A new Judge is to be created, conversant with mercantile law, who is to devote most of his time to bankruptcy business, and it is intended that he shall try such cases of misdemeanour committed by bankrupts as now go to the Central Criminal Court. Arrangements with creditors without bankruptcy are not forbidden, but they are fenced round with numerous restrictions for the benefit of lethargic or stupid creditors. Thus it is not to be permitted to a majority of accommodating creditors present at a meeting to vote liquidation by arrangement, but there must be assent by the total majority of creditors, given by signature of a deed, and proxies are done away with. There is to be no adjudication of bankruptcy on an order of the Court merely; a provisional order is first to be made which will protect the property, and then a meeting of the creditors is to determine whether there shall be a further enquiry into the bankrupt's conduct, or bankruptcy, or liquidation by deed. Trustees are to be very sharply looked after. They are to be made directly responsible to the Controller in Bankruptcy, who is to audit their accounts, and into whose hands they are to pay over all their funds within a year from their appointment, unless a special order of the Court should direct the winding up proceedings to be continued. Moreover, their remuneration is to be limited. There are some minor provisions, but the great point is, that the new Bill brings every stage and detail of bankruptcy and liquidation more directly under the control of the Court, while leaving ample powers to creditors, if they choose to exercise them. How the measure will work will still mainly depend upon the creditors, but they are henceforth freed from some obstructions which have hitherto stood in their way, and are afforded every opportunity of averting the perpetration of great wrong. By the new Act they will be almost compelled to attend to their debtors' affairs, for, as nothing will be done without the assent of a majority, he will be driven to obtain this somehow or other, and therefore will be under a constant stimulus to act fairly, and make out a good case. Of course, I am writing on the supposition that the Bill became law, but it is likely to be greatly altered in the Commons.

Some statistics lately published as to the American cotton industry have thrown the Lancashire people into considerable agitation. Their fancy predicts that cotton mills will soon be unsaleable, and one manufacturer, speaking, as I believe, the opinion of many of his fellows, declares in a published letter that much of the mischief has arisen from the Factories Act passed about three years ago, the calamitous drift of which I remember pointing out at the time. He declares that "Parliament has been legislating trade out of the country by unduly shortening the hours of labour in factories." He also quotes an extract from a speech at the late Reciprocity meeting here which I do not remember seeing, but which mentions an interesting enough fact, so far as it goes. The speaker stated that he had recently offered an order for £10,000 worth of cotton goods to a Manchester manufacturer, who declined to accept it; but it was taken by an American manufacturer, and the goods he supplied were going off rapidly, while English cotton goods did not find so ready a demand. There may be an explanation of some isolated facts of this kind, but whatever it be the tone in Lancashire is singularly gloomy at present. The increasing business done by the American cotton mills for export as well as for home use, the still more alarming figures regarding the exports of Indian yarns, the diversion of Indian cotton to the Continent, and the stimulus given by Protection to Continental cotton industry, have caused the gravest forebodings as to the future of the Lancashire trade. Nor can any one pretend to foresee the end. Under these circumstances further efforts to reduce wages and increase the hours of labour are discussed, and many mills are on the point of being closed. At Ashton-under-Lyne there is a strike and also a lock-out, and these movements, notwithstanding all the reductions of wages we have had are likely enough to extend.

The Egyptian *coup d'état* just announced has puzzled us not a little, and may have serious consequences. A military riot caused by some officers who had been too hastily disbanded occurred at Cairo on Tuesday. Nubar Pasha and his two principal colleagues, Mr. Rivers Wilson and the French Minister of Public Works, were assaulted, and some of their servants wounded, the Khedive himself was insulted, and the crowd had to be dispersed by a volley or two from the guards. As the result of this the Khedive declared next day at a Cabinet Council that he could not answer for the public tranquillity if Nubar Pasha remained in office, and the President of the Council then resigned. Mr. Rivers Wilson and his French colleague stand by Nubar Pasha, and the question now is whether they too will have to resign. The answer entirely turns upon the point, what are the real intentions of the Khedive? If he means by turning off Nubar Pasha to break with the constitutional restrictions he had unwillingly accepted, then not only the bondholders, but France and England too will have a word to say on the matter. Both countries recommended the present Ministers for their posts after long negociations which had only the effect of augmenting the importance of the appointments; and, moreover, both Governments have come under engagements and accepted liabilities which make it difficult if not impossible for them to acquiesce in any Egyptian resolution involving a return to arbitrary power. We claim from Egypt £200,000 a year as interest on the Suez Canal payment, and Lord Salisbury, in designating the Commissioner who is to take charge of the surrendered domains which are the security of the new loan, stipulated that, although the British Government undertook no liability, this Commissioner was not to be removed without its consent. These are specific grounds of possible interference, and there is also the general one of the importance of Egypt to us as the highway to India. As for France, her interest in Egyptian affairs is both sentimental and pecuniary, and is such that she cannot refrain from interference now, whatever she might have done once. The French Government charges itself in a peculiar way with the care of the bondholders, and they of course are seriously threatened by the late act of the Khedive. Reform, retrenchment, peaceful rule, and the suppression of the slave trade are all endangered by a resumption of autocratic power, and this programme implies not merely extravagance, but early bankruptcy, and a reduction of interest on the debt if not its entire cessation. France will not stand this whatever our Government may do, because the French hold something like forty millions sterling of the total Egyptian debt, and are very sore at any interruption of payments by a potentate who is in a manner under their [illegible]. Lord Salisbury is quite as determined as M. Waddington to interfere. On hearing of the news from Cairo he telegraphed to Lord Lyons to ask M. Waddington if the French Government would join the English in putting strong pressure on the Khedive to reinstate Nubar Pasha, and to conform to the stipulations made by the two Governments. At the moment of writing I do not know what course the Government will take, but they will work harmoniously, the question being peculiarly their own. To what length they are to carry their interference is doubtful. Lord Lyons, I believe, is in favour of deposing the Khedive, and putting in his place his eldest son, Prince Tewfik, who would be amenable to European control, and is an enlightened youth, but it is not likely such a strong step will be taken, certainly, not yet at least. Of course we have still to hear what the Khedive will say for himself. I am [illegible] an authority which ought to be [illegible] question, that the English Consul[illegible], Mr. Vivian, encouraged the [illegible] in opposing Mr. Rivers Wilson and recommends that he may be permitted to resume his freedom of action, but it is difficult to believe this. If it be true Mr. Wilson must have been guilty of some imprudences or encroachments which were against the true welfare of Egypt, for Vivian is not the man to condemn him merely to curry favour with the Khedive. Altogether it is a complicated business. But one thing is clear. The Khedive is almost too clever to be left in a position of half dependence, and yet the difficulty must be settled finally somehow, as its frequent recurrence would be a danger. The probability is that a "first warning" will be addressed to him, and be, that he will either have to take back Nubar Pasha or give some sort of pledge for the future.

Turkish finance has also been very much "up" this week in connection with the De Tocqueville scheme previously mentioned. It is almost universally opposed here, not only by bondholders but by the journals as impracticable in the first place, and as undesirable even if practicable. No one in England will subscribe to the loan of £8,000,000, and without such subscription the main inducement to the Porte, and also to the French promoters of the scheme, will be awanting. A desire for lucrative commissions and patronage may without any want of charity be assumed to be at the bottom of the movement rather than any philanthropic desire to alleviate the sufferings of the bondholders, but waiting the capital nothing can be done. Meanwhile our Government have not yet received the report they ordered from a financial expert, Mr. Harrison, on the Turkish finances, and until they get that they can plausibly excuse themselves from interfering on one side or the other.

Nothing has yet been done to lay the Cape of Good Hope cable from Aden, although its urgent [illegible] told, been kicking his heels about in official ante-chambers for days past, but is unable to get an answer to the simple question whether the Treasury will accept a sufficient quantity of cable now ready to make a line between Port Natal and Zanzibar. There are 1,600 or 1,700 miles of splendid submarine cable on board ship, waiting to be used in duplicating the Java-Australia line, but the Telegraph Construction Company would get the Australian Governments to allow the cable to be transferred, the case being urgent, if only our Government could make up its mind. But this is precisely what it cannot do. It objects to subsidies and engagements, and hopes that long before the full cable could possibly be laid the emergency will have completely passed away, and the Zulus will be crushed. The state of our revenue is such, and Sir Stafford Northcote is so literally at his wits end for means to make both ends meet, that every item of purely optional expenditure is rigorously suppressed. The cable will have to be laid, however, ere long.

The first of the more important cases of joint stock company scandal which have been so long preparing is now fairly on. It is the suit of the Emma Mine against Albert Grant and his brother as promoters, and the sum claimed may be called anything from £100,000 up to £1,000,000. Of course Albert, who is bankrupt, can pay nothing even if he loses, but the case is nevertheless being pressed, mainly, I suppose, to bring out the scandals. We have already had a foretaste of them in the opening speech of the counsel for the Emma Mine Company, who said that the accounts showed the sums given to the press for favourable quotations, one amount of £500 having been paid to Mr. Sampson, the former City editor of the *Times*. What Grant's answer to this is, we do not yet know.

SLEEPING CARRIAGES ON THE RAILWAY FROM BRINDISI TO CALAIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your paragraph in this morning's paper announcing the adoption of sleeping cars to be attached to the mail trains between Brindisi and Calais, although there is every reason to hope it will be ultimately realised, is a little premature.

The directors of my company have made great efforts to get the railway companies to make this very desirable concession, and have been successful, I believe, as far as two of them are concerned.

One of them, however, still holds out, and there is consequently a hitch in the negociations, which will no doubt ultimately be got over, but which for the present postpones the opening of the service.—I have, &c.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

Bombay, March 13.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR BURMA.

(*Englishman*, March 11.)

PRECISELY at 5 a. m. yesterday the detachment of H. M.'s 54th Regiment, left Fort William, followed by the 19th M. N. I. The Queen's regiment was the first to embark, but it was not till nearly a quarter to seven that everything was on board. During this time the band which had accompanied the troops played a few selections, going twice through the regimental march and finally winding up with *Auld lang syne*. The men were in high spirits at the thought of their trip, and gave three cheers to their friends on shore. The 19th M. N. I. then proceeded to embark. The whole proceeding was finished by about 8-30 a. m., and the ship departed with the good wishes of all. General and Mr. Ross, Col. Baker, Col. Walton, and several other officers were present to take leave of their friends.

ACCORDING to arrangement H. M's 43rd Regiment L. I. marched out of the Fort, Madras, with the band playing early on Monday morning, and being met by two companies of the corps which were stationed at Trichinopoly and which arrived by train that morning, the whole Regiment at once embarked on board the S.S. Mecca, which steamed away from the roads shortly afterwards. Yesterday morning, H. M's 31st Regiment, M. N. I., left their lines for the beach with their band playing, and were cheered all along the route to the Pier. They embarked at once on board the S. S. Ethiopia, which soon after left the roads for Burmah.—*Madras Times.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th March 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·817
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4
Dew Point	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·6
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, N, NE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	329

BOMBAY.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS vs. DACOITIES.—Mr. Moore, Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, has complimented Major Daniell, the District Superintendent of Police, in an official communication, on the excellent arrangements made for the protection of the Poona districts from Hurri [illegible]'s gang of dacoits.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—We are told that Rs. 100 have been placed by Mr. Jamsedjee Nusserwanjee Petit in the hands of the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association to defray the expenses of a course of lectures under the auspices of that body.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—Mr. Maneckjee Sorabjee Bullionkeeper, who has been in England more than a year for the purpose of studying medicine, has successfully passed the examinations of L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S., and L. M. He intends to compete for the Indian Medical Service Examination next August.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 3rd March was Rs. 1,18,74,633, add silver received during the week Rs. 16,85,940. The sum of Rs. 10,04,440 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 1,25,56,133. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 76,77,073 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 11th March, was 447, being 13 less than in the previous week, 119 less than the total of the week ending 12th March 1878, and 85 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 243 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 34·29. There were 155 deaths from remittent fever, being 18 less than in the previous week and 23 less than in the same period last year. There were 5 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 3 for the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 34, 15, and 31 respectively, as compared with 42, 28, and 22 last year.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Shaik Mohideen F[illegible], a domestic servant in the employ of Shaik Mahomed [illegible] Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry articles, consisting of cash, silver buttons, knives, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 24, the property of his master. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, Ramsett Mackunsett, a goldsmith, was convicted by Mr. W. Webb on four charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of some quantities of gold and silver entrusted to prisoner by four different parties for the purpose of being made up into articles of jewellery. He was fined Rs. 30, or in default to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, on one of the charges and on the other three charges he was fined Rs. 5 in each, or in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment on each.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindu whose body was found floating on the surface of the water at Babools Tank. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of the deceased was caused by drowning in the Babools Tank, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

LICENSE to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Act XV. of 1872 is granted to the Rev. J. P. Graham, Minister and Foreign Missionary of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Panhala.

THE MEETING OF "LEADING CITIZENS."—"A preliminary meeting of some of the leading citizens of Bombay," to quote the words of the printed notes of invitation, was held yesterday afternoon in the room above Messrs. Bolton and Co.'s shop for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay "to protest against the contemplated repeal or reduction of the import duties on cotton goods." The invitation notes were issued in the names of the Hon'ble Morarjee Gocuidass and Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Kassinath Trimbak Telang. Among those present were the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdass, who was called to the chair; Messrs. G. Kittredge, Grattan Geary, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Tapidas Varjdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kassinath Trimbak Telang, P. M. Mehta, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, B. M. Wagle, Monsukhram Soorujram, Hurrichund Sadashew, P. N. Wadia, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, B. M. Punthaker, Dr. DeSouza, and a few others. Those present seemed to be of opinion that, as it was a preliminary meeting, the proceedings should not be reported in the newspapers; a formal resolution to that effect was passed; and the Reporters of the Press, who were present, thereupon retired. We understand that the result of the proceedings was that a committee was appointed (with power to add to their number) for the purpose of calling a public meeting and giving effect to the objects of the preliminary meeting.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.—We understand that in consequence of the recent instances of lawlessness on the part of the ramoosee, the increase of dacoits and dacoities, and therefore the increase of work of the District Superintendent of Police, Government have created a new appointment—Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona Districts, and nominated Mr. Adams, of the Revenue Survey, to the post. It has been said that by this nomination a young and zealous police officer [illegible] Daniell is perfectly [illegible] we happen to [illegible]quirements of his department. We are glad [illegible] to learn that Mr. Inspector Samuel Trent's claims have not been overlooked, as he is shortly to be transferred as Superintendent of the Dhond and Munmar Railway Police.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

AN inquest was held by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, yesterday morning at the European General Hospital on view of the body of the Rev. Hiram Torbet, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, who, on the night previous, was killed by falling into the mainhold of the ship Harriet McGilvery. The following evidence was taken :—

The Rev. Isaac Francis Rowe deposed—I am a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and deceased was also a minister of the same Church. His age was 26 years. About 5 p. m. yesterday he went on board the ship Harriet McGilvery, now lying in Bombay harbour, in company with myself and some ladies on a friendly visit to Captain Blake, the commander of that ship. We spent two social hours in the cabin, and then had tea, after which deceased and several of our friends went on deck. Shortly afterwards most of the party returned to the saloon, but the deceased was not with them. A few minutes after we had returned to the saloon the mate called the captain to come on deck quickly. We all accompanied him, when the mate said that somebody had fallen into the mainhold. Lights were instantly procured, and several of us went down into the hold. From between decks I saw the deceased lying on some bales of cotton that were in the hold. He was found bleeding profusely from the nose, and was immediately brought on deck, when it was seen that he was still alive. He was then placed in a steam launch and taken to the Apollo Bandar, where Dr. Craig examined him and pronounced him to be dead. Deceased was not subject to giddiness, and his sight was good.

Mr. Hill Rogers deposed.—I am chief officer of the ship Harriet McGilvery. About 8 p. m. yesterday I saw the deceased walking forward on deck on the port side, and shortly afterwards I heard a noise which sounded as though it had been caused by some one falling into the hold, but as there were coolies about I thought it might have arisen from their movements. I was talking to the first witness on the starboard side of the deck when I heard the noise, and when he left me, about ten minutes afterwards, I thought, as I did not see the deceased come aft again, I would go to the saloon to see if he was there. Not finding him, however, I got a bull's eye lamp and looked into the hold from the deck, when I saw him lying on the cotton bales. I immediately ran to the saloon and reported it to the captain. I then went down the main hold with lights, and saw the deceased lying there bleeding and insensible. He was breathing a little, and seemed to be dying. He was at once carried upon deck, then placed in a steam launch, and taken on shore. The height from the upper deck to the spot where deceased was lying is 20 feet. The main hatch was off; it is always kept off for ventilation, as coolies were sleeping between decks. There were two lights before the hatchway in the after [illegible] of the deck house; they were about four feet from the combings, and lighted the hatchway.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I am surgeon to the Coroner. I have examined the body of the deceased, and find a fracture of the skull. From the evidence I have heard and the examination I have made, I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the skull. Such an injury could be caused by a fall down a ship's hold.

At the conclusion of the above evidence, and after the summing up of the Coroner, the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Mr. Hiram Torbet was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship."

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 5th instant are published for general information :—

Kurrachee.—River still very slow; only 2 feet 2 inches at Kotri on 2nd, against 8 feet 5 inches on same date last year.

Shikarpor.—Some signs of rain.

Hyderabad.—Rabi reaping commenced.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Seven ripening, prospects good; wheat below average; food grains at famine rates; forage scarce.

Kaira.—Rabi crops good.

Broach.—Distress amongst poor increasing in Ankleswar taluka.

Khandesh.—Rabi reaping progressing.

Thana.—Rabi crops good.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 3rd inst. Locusts in Mahad. Rabi crops good in Alibag, Pen, and Roha.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 25th ult.)—Rabi crops good.

Ahmednagar.—Rats still destructive. Rabi harvest continues throughout District.

Sholapur.—Slight rain in all talukas except Barsi and Madha.

Satara.—Rabi reaping continues.

Kaladgi.—Rain 2·40; at Indi 1·52, Bagevadi ·53 Bagalkot ·32, Badami 2·04; fall not favourable.

Dharwar.—No change in state of crops.

Kanara.—Sugar-cane crop being reaped on coast.

Rajkot.—Rabi harvest continues.

Wadhwan.—Crops same as before.

Baroda.—Indications of increasing distress from high prices of food.

General Remarks.—Rabi fair in Sind, Gujarat and Konkan. Damage by rats in Several Deccan and Southern Maratha districts continues. Heavy showers unfavourable to crops in Kaladgi.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Budget Resolution announces the immediate abolition of the duty on all cotton goods made of yarns of 30's and under. This accords with the advice of the Special Commission and the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, and Manchester. The estimated ultimate loss of revenue is £200,000, but only £150,000 in the coming year. The Resolution states that it is impossible to defend or maintain the existing system, by which some goods are free, while others identical except in name are taxed. The present measure will entirely remove all present direct protection, and free all imported goods now subject to competition with Indian Mills. The urgency of the measure is shown by the great decrease in the import of English coarse goods, although the import of fine goods has increased. The production of coarse goods by Indian Mills and the exports have simultaneously greatly increased. No change is made in the duty on Yarns.

Although the condition of the finances is rendered unsatisfactory and uncertain by the great loss by Exchange, this is no sufficient reason for delaying the remission of the Cotton duties, which is urgently needed, as causing injury to producers and consumers and to the true interests of India. It is also politically desirable as a serious step towards the only possible solution of an irritating controversy between important English and Indian communities.

The removal as soon as possible of all other protective duties is declared necessary in the interests of India. A revised tariff of valuations of the chief articles of trade is published, the present valuations being much above the market values. This will cause a further loss on cotton goods of £31,000 and a net total loss of £42,000. Further reform of Octroi duties is promised.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

The Financial Statement for 1879-80 was published to-day.

The accounts for 1877-78 show as follows:—Revenue, £58,919,301 sterling. Ordinary expenditure, £62,512,388. Excess ordinary expenditure £3,543,087, owing to the Famine, Capital expenditure on productive public works, £4,791,052. The net result is almost identical with the Regular Estimates.

The Regular Estimates for 1878-79 show as follows:—Revenue £64,680,000. Ordinary expenditure, £63,380,000. Surplus, £1,300,000. This surplus, after paying the whole charges of the war for the current year, is estimated at £670,000. Excess loss by Exchange, £400,000. Capital expenditure on productive public works, £4,529,000.

The Budget Estimates of 1879-80 show as follows:—Revenue, £64,562,000. Ordinary expenditure, £65,957,000. This includes £2,000,000 for the war. Excess ordinary expenditure £1,895,000. Capital expenditure on productive public works reduced to £3,500,000.

The Cotton duties on all goods containing yarn of counts not above 30's are remitted. The estimated loss is £200,000, of which £150,000 will be incurred in the coming year. The revision of the Customs Tariff values causes a further loss of £42,000. The war is estimated to cost £2,670,000, covering both years.

Exchange is estimated at nearly 1½d worse than last year. The cash supplying the net current requirements of the Home Treasury exceeds what would have been necessary but for this fall by £1,864,362. The Estimates show the loss on Exchange to be £3,952,000, being £952,000 more than the Budget Estimate of last year. But for this fresh loss on Exchange, which more than swept away the whole of last year's new Famine taxation, the estimated surplus, apart from the war charges, would have been £1,969,000.

The additions to the registered debt are—1877-78, £7,245,418; 1878-79, £4,498,000; 1879-80, £3,826,500. But there are sets off of loans to Native States and repayments of Railway capital, which reduce the net increase of the debt to £6,336,606, £2748,000, and £3,626,500 respectively. The £2,748,000 in 1878-79 includes £1,393,457 cash subscriptions of the Transfer Loan of 1879.

A new 4½ per cent. Loan is to be issued in India for five crores of Rupees on the conditions of the Transfer Loan of 1879, payable in five instalments, viz., on the 30th May, June, July, August, and 13th September. Tenders to be opened on the 12th May. Of this loan of five crores, £1,550,000 will recoup the Treasury for the discharge of the untransferred balance of the 5½ per cent. Loan of 1st May, leaving the net amount of the loan in India £3,450,000.

London bills are estimated at 1,895 lakhs, on an average of about 36½ lakhs weekly.

No increased taxation is proposed, because of the change in the relative value of Gold and Silver, which alone has disturbed the satisfactory financial condition of India.

It is under the consideration of the Home Government, upon the motion of the Indian Government, causing balance in India of £12,988,800 this year and £12,068,500 next year.

DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY FOR LAHORE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Viceroy leaves to-night, reaching Lahore on Saturday, where he remains about a month; he then proceeds to Simla.

GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant is at present a guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and leaves for Madras next week.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROAD ON THE BOLAN PASS.

MACH, MARCH 13.

Communications near this route are being rendered easy and perfect under the personal superintendence of General Phayre. The worst parts of the Bolan Pass have been inspected by him and new routes discovered, which avoid difficulties. The Bombay Sappers are constructing a first rate road up the Pass, practicable for all arms.

Heavy rains and snow towards Quetta continue.

DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S 83RD REGIMENT FROM KURRACHEE.

KURRACHEE, MARCH 13.

The 83rd Regiment leaves this afternoon for Vingorla by the steamer Tenasserim and the ship Czarewitch.

Last Saturday one inch of rain fell here.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

In to-day's Legislative Council Sir Andrew Clarke moved that the Select Committee's report on the Railway Bill be considered. After a lengthened discussion on certain amendments relating to passenger traffic and fines for trespass of cattle on Railway lines, the motion with adoption of amendments was agreed to, and the Bill was subsequently passed. The Hon. Mr. Thornton presented the final report of the Select Committee on the British Burma Elephants Bill, and the Hon. Mr. Stokes the Select Committee's report on the Presidency Banks Bill. The Council then adjourned for a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 13.

A circular note has been addressed by Russia to the Powers, pointing out that there are questions connected with the Berlin Treaty which are still undecided, and which still might lead to fresh local disturbances.

SHOCKING CALAMITY IN HUNGARY.

VIENNA, MARCH 13.

The town of Szegeden in Hungary has been completely destroyed by an inundation. Thousands of inhabitants have been rendered homeless, and the loss of life has been very great. Latest advices describe the mortality as appalling; a large orphanage has been laid in ruins, burying with it all its inmates.

MARRIAGE OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was married this afternoon to the Princess Luise of Prussia; the ceremony was most splendid. Her Majesty the Queen was present.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 13.

Two secret printing presses have been discovered by the police in their searches, and several arrests have been made.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MARCH 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here to-day.

The Italian Mail Steamer Arabia left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 13th inst.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dholleras	4 5-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74
4½ per cent. do.	79
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	114
Bar Silver	49⅜
Oriental Bank shares	£24
Chartered do.	£17
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£30

About £1,25,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Suez, European and Pollux on the 11th instant.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 to 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾ to 7-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 7¾d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
France 3 " "	2-04½	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 12-7.	

WE publish in our Supplement this morning the concluding portion of the narrative of H. E. the Governor's tour in Sind. Our readers will find in it some extremely interesting matter. This series of papers will be completed next week with a narrative of the Governor's return to Bombay through Kathiawar.

ALTHOUGH the fact of Mr. McPherson's expulsion from the camp of General Roberts was known all over India before the middle of February, there is no mention of it in any of the English papers up to the 21st ult. In such good discipline is the English Press now kept by the Government. That the *Standard* will not quarrel with Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Lytton for the sake of a special correspondent may be taken for granted.

THE Hon. Raymond West, Judge of the High Court, has been appointed Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in the room of the Hon. J. Gibbs, resigned.

WE are requested to inform our readers that owing to the very limited space at the Malabar Hill reservoir, only those ladies and gentlemen who have received tickets of admission can be admitted to the opening ceremony to-morrow. It will be observed from the advertisement in another column, that in order to avoid inconvenience it will be necessary for visitors to produce their tickets.

A TELEGRAM dated Jallalabad, the 12th inst. states that Turkistan soldiery have plundered the property of General Faiz Mahomed Lugardi, Shahgazi Kushdil, and the son of Mastaufy. The mother of Abdulla Jan has written to the Herat authorities. Sirdar Ibrahim Khan has reached Kabul and is under surveillance, though openly treated with honour. General Ghulam Haidar Wardak has been sent by Yakub Khan to Turkistan.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT gave judgment yesterday morning for the plaintiffs in the suit of the Exchange Banks *vs.* W. Nicol and Co., on the ground that the introduction into the Trust Deed of a release clause constituted a material addition to the resolutions agreed upon at the meetings of creditors, and that Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, by concealing from the Bank Managers the existence of this clause, of the importance of which he was fully cognisant, and assuring them that the Deed was quite "in order," that is to say, consistent with the resolutions passed at the creditors' meetings, misled them into signing a document which they had no intention of signing, and which they would never have signed if they had known what it really contained. The terms of the judgment were, that the Oriental, Chartered, and Agra Banks should not be bound by the signatures of their managers to the Deed, so far as the release clause is concerned. Costs for the plaintiffs to be paid by Messrs. Maxwell and Hall.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will arrive at Allahabad at 5 o'clock p.m. to-day, Friday, and will immediately proceed to and open the Mayo Memorial Hall.

WE regret to learn of the total loss by fire of the B. S. Sandhurst, Captain R. Pearse, which left Calcutta on the 27th January, bound to Dundee, with a cargo of jute. Mr. John Beattie, a well-known broker in Calcutta, was with his family on board as passengers. The crew and passengers, it is believed, landed at or near Perak, and afterwards made their way to Singapore, from whence Mr. Beattie and his family proceeded home by the P. and O. steamer.

ACCORDING to a native letter, which the *Englishman* has received from Kabul, the insolence of Yakub Khan's messenger to Major Cavagnari consisted in his refusing to shake hands with the Major, when, at the beginning of the interview, the latter extended his own for the purpose, and in his making "some boastful remarks" during the course of the conversation that followed.

NEWS has been received in Calcutta that Mr. S. E. Peal, the Assam tea-planter, has returned from a very successful trip to the top of the Patkoi range. He reports that the Nagas to the East are in possession of many guns, and that they make their own powder, a sample of which he secured. They all appear to have heard good accounts of British rule.

IT is stated that the Commander-in-Chief has forbidden officers on General Roberts' staff to continue to act as special correspondents.

IT is said that the Government has arrived at the determination to place England in telegraphic communication with the Cape of Good Hope.

FROM the official report on the cyclone of the 6th of December last at Vizagapatam, 414 human beings, 5,000 sheep and 25,000 goats perished, and 9,000 houses were destroyed, of which 300 were in the town of Vizagapatam.

REFERRING to the recent lamentable disaster on board the Thunderer, and the incredulity with which the decision of the Committee has been generally received, we have good reason for stating, says the *United Service Gazette*, that on a previous occasion one of the guns in the after turret of that ship was doubly loaded, but that very fortunately the blunder was detected before the gun was fired. The turrets during firing are not unfrequently filled with smoke; the loading "tell tale" is said to be unreliable, and the ear cannot always distinguish by the report whether one or two guns have "gone off." These drawbacks, coupled with the excitement and zeal of the gun crews, when quick firing more especially is the order for practice, will certainly go far to establish the possibility of such a mistake as double-loading occurring. The non-discovery of the gun not having recoiled yet remains, however, a somewhat unaccountable integer in this calculation of possibilities.

THE following letter dated Jamrud, March 7, is published in the *Pioneer*:—My own impression is that Yakub Khan means to come to terms, and that our Government are anxious to give him every opportunity. But we intend to make a show of our force and stick to Jallalabad at any rate for some time. Sir Sam Browne is in Peshawur. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff passed through Jamrud this morning. There was a council held to-day at Peshawur, at which Generals Browne and Maude were present. In the meantime the heavy guns are under orders, I belive, to proceed *at once* to Jallalabad, escorted by the 51st Regiment from Ali Musjid. Under the supposition that there will be no more serious fighting, I fancy we shall shortly hear that all the native troops now in the pass will remain there for the hot season. Jallalabad will be garrisoned by European infantry and artillery. Barracks will probably be built there. More European infantry will be stationed at Landi Kotal, which is 4,000 feet above the sea. Daka and Ali Musjid, and the communications generally in the Pass, will be held by native troops. At present, as far as I can make out, no orders have been given regarding the breaking up or disposition of General Maude's Division. I should not be surprised if a good many changes took place shortly. Some regiments from the 2nd Division will possibly replace some of the most sickly in the 1st Division. Whatever happens it is not a bright prospect for the Peshawur Valley Field Force. The season is getting so far advanced that any marching of European troops down country seems too risky to be probable. A few days will probably settle our fate now. Unless Yakub Khan is really an idiot, the Afghan war, and with it all prospect of a large force being sent to Kabul, is over. The Commander-in-Chief remains at Peshawur over to-morrow (8th), and then goes to Kurram. This is unsatisfactory, I really do not believe any definite plan of action has yet been settled on. The death of the Amir has upset all calculations a good deal.

THE *Englishman*—We understand that the Government of Bengal have written a letter to Mr. Scott, Curator of the Herbarium of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, complimenting him on his very plucky conduct in connection with the recent visit of an escaped tigress to the garden. It appears that shortly after the animal arrived Mr. Biermann and Mr. Scott were walking with some natives along one of the main roads of the garden, and, without knowing it, got within twenty yards of the spot where the tigress was lying half concealed by a bush. They stopped for a minute right in front of this bush to look at something in a neighbouring tree, when quick as lightning the tigress bounded out of her ambush and struck down Mr. Biermann, who became insensible from the blow. The native members of the party disappeared with great rapidity. At the moment the tigress made her spring, Mr. Scott leapt a few yards to one side. After standing over Mr. Biermann for a little while the tigress slowly turned away, and returning to the spot from where she had sprung, lay down there. Mr. Scott stuck to his friend, and as soon as Mr. Biermann had so far recovered from the first shock as to be able to sit up, Mr. Scott tied up his lacerated scalp, set him on his legs, and somehow got him away from the place. This was all done within twenty yards of the tigress and in full view of her. Cooler and more gallant conduct under circumstances of extreme danger has never come under our notice. We trust the Humane Society may hear of Mr. Scott, and hearing, may take some notice of his humanity and pluck.

AT the recent Regatta at Madras there was a shooting match with rifles got up for the saloon ladies, the target fired at being placed at some distance in the lake. Three ladies entered their names for this sport, they being Mrs. W. Morgan, Miss Forbes, and Mrs. Brown. Miss Forbes scored 10 points, but Mrs. Brown scored 15, and won the prize.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the Khyber to the *Madras Mail*—"Two of the Companies of the Madras 'Queen's Own' Sappers are now at Ali Musjid, and the third at Landikotal. There is very heavy work on the road between Ali Musjid and the Kotal. The present train runs in the bed of a stream between overhanging rocks, and this renders the construction of a permanent road very difficult. The rock at the side has to be blasted out for some distance, and naturally work progresses but slowly. The K. Company are carrying on the road from Landikotal down the Valley to Lundikhana, about four miles. This road is cut out of the side of the hill, and supported in many places on the outside by loose stone retaining walls, which the Sappers have built in fine style. The road down now has no greater inclination than 1 and 12. The Pass is very quiet, and there is little excitement. We here that three men were shot at Lundikotal the other day for robbing and wounding a traveller. This is sharp practice, but no doubt beneficial, for the Shinwarries and other tribes will learn obedience, and that they cannot cut telegraph wires and steal with impunity. Talking of tribes, the Kheyls rejoice in a variety of clans, and two of such here go by the name of 'Hootman' Kheyls and 'Mulligan' Kheyls, the real Pushtu word sounding very similar. Plenty of rain has fallen lately, and the country looks quite green. There seems every prospect of an advance to Kabul, when the Commander-in-Chief returns from Jallalabad, where he has gone on a tour of inspection. The Sappers are well, and are working admirably."

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to the *Madras Mail* from Mercara stating that "there is great commotion amongst the Coorgs, consequent on the Superintendent, Colonel Thomson, having recommended a Brahmin as Dewan Revenue Head Sheristadar, a post which is vacant. This post was always held by a Coorg, and looked upon as a right peculiar to Coorgs. It is rumoured that a monster meeting is to be held to protest against the unprecedented action of the Superintendent, also to memorialize the local Government to adhere to mamool in Coorg."

LIEUT-COL. ARBUTHNOT, 14th K. H., has obtained permission to proceed to the Cape, and will leave Bangalore shortly with that view. Colonel Arbuthnot might, if he chose, spend his leave comfortably in England but prefers to serve his country by taking part in the campaign as a volunteer with the British forces.

WE (*Army and Navy Gazette*) regret to learn that the advices from India which we have had recently lead us to think that the health of the Commander-in-Chief has been very much impaired, and that the relations between his Excellency and the higher powers have produced the usual effects of "worry" on a naturally fine constitution. Sir F. P. Haines has been placed in a position which a soldier of his character and reputation could not but feel very keenly, and we believe that when the facts are known there will be a general concurrence of opinion in the Army—as there is now at the Horse Guards—that his temper has been severely tried, and that he has been subjected to trials which he has borne with much dignity, if not with complete indifference.

Truth—As the Duke of Sutherland has again dined with the Prime Minister, I suppose he has made up his mind to abandon the politics of his family. He was never more than a Palmerstonian; but the Duke's secession is important, as it gives the Tory party the seat for Sutherland. The Duke of Norfolk's defection, however, is a significant event in more ways than one. I don't know why people profess surprise at the appearance of Lord Aveland's name in the list of guests. His father was a sedulous supporter of Lord Palmerston, who raised him to the peerage. The present peer gravitated towards Toryism after 1865, and for years past he has supported the present party. There were some very ominous absentees from Lord Granville's dinner; three great Whig proprietors seem following in the steps of two dukes—Lords Ailesbury, Fitzwilliam, and Fortescue. On the other hand, Lord Granville was consoled by the presence of Lord Dudley, also by the fact that neither the Duke of Rutland nor Lord Bath seem disposed to reconcile themselves with their party. The "Dookery" was certainly very unequally divided at the Parliamentary dinners last week. Thirteen dukes, including a Royal duke, were the guests of Lord Beaconsfield on that occasion, whilst the leader of the Opposition could only find one duke to dine with him. With the Prime Minister's views about rank it must have been a great night in his life.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

A PUBLIC meeting was held under the presidency of H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Governor of Bombay, on Wednesday evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of these schools. Besides H. E. the Governor and Colonel Impey, there were present Mr. Conder, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Bythell, Captain Carew, Professor Hathornthwaite, Professor and Mrs. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. J. A. Spencer, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. Blackhall, Dr. and Mrs. Pinkerton, Dr. Mackenzie, Rev. D. Mackichan, Rev. and Mrs. Jeffrey, Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. A. and Mrs. Grieve, and Rev. B. Blake.

The pupils sang a number of songs, two little girls gave recitations in French, and two other little girls and a boy played selections on the piano and harmonium, all in a most creditable manner; and some of the younger girls presented for the visitors' inspection a number of pretty specimens of wool and other needlework, executed by the pupils of the two schools.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, the Rev. Mr. Macpherson read the Committee's report, from which we take the following extracts:—

The Committee have to submit in their present report a statement of the Society's proceedings since the general meeting in March, 1877, at which His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse presided. The Committee had then the satisfaction of intimating that they had at length succeeded in purchasing the premises which had been occupied by the School in Byculla since its establishment in 1869, and which had proved admirably adapted for school purposes. A [illegible] Rs. 15,000 was then also in hand for the erection of a building for the John Connon Fort School. A bazaar held in February of last year, which His Excellency Sir Richard Temple honoured the Society by opening, and towards the success of which many friends in Bombay and at home gave most kind assistance, resulted in adding nearly Rs. 6,600 to the building fund. Generous subscriptions from friends in India and in Britain raised the fund before the 31st of March last to upwards of Rs. 40,000, the sum required to be paid on that date into the Government Treasury in order to secure the equal sum liberally promised by Government. The building of the School, according to Mr. Adams' beautiful and effective design, upon the site granted by Government close to the Queen's Statue, was commenced before last monsoon, and the Committee trust that it will be completed before the monsoon of next year. The completion will be a great relief to the school funds, on which the monthly payment for rent is at present so heavy a burden, and the healthful situation will be a great boon to the pupils. The number of pupils at present in attendance at the Society's two schools is 221,—135 in Byculla and 86 in the Fort. Both Schools were examined in the most searching manner in the year 1877-78 by Mr. Jacob, Government Educational Inspector. The grant obtained for the Byculla School was Rs. 2,249 and for the Fort School Rs. 1,398. The following most gratifying letter from Mr. Jacob was received by Mr. McDonald in April last:—

MY DEAR MR. MCDONALD,—I have very much pleasure in writing down what I thought of the Scottish School at Byculla after my searching examination of the classes in October last.

The results showed that the state of the School was throughout most satisfactory. Real work had evidently been done in every class, and the proficiency displayed by the pupils of the higher standards—more especially by the girls—was unusually high relatively to other Bombay schools, or indeed to those of the same kind in England.

I was particularly pleased with the English composition and penmanship; with the history and natural science; and with the needle-work and singing.

The discipline and tone of the School appeared to me to be admirable, and I had the pleasure of observing both for four or five days in succession. I most heartily congratulate you and Mrs. McDonald on your success in this very important part of the administration of the School. * * * —Believe me, Yours very truly,

H. P. JACOB.

Mr. Jacob expressed a similarly high opinion of the efficiency of the John Connon High School, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton, and his special satisfaction with the very interesting work done by the senior classes. Professor Kirkham officially inspected the Schools for the year 1878-79, and the same grant was sanctioned as in the previous year. It is exceedingly gratifying to the Committee, that Mr. Kirkham was able to write as follows, in October last:—"I was very much pleased with the intelligence and tone of both Schools." With reference to the average grants obtained, it has to be borne in mind that, owing to the frequent changes of residence of European families, day schools in Bombay labour under peculiar disadvantages from which boarding schools are comparatively free. It sometimes happens that nearly two-thirds of the total number of enrolled pupils have left, and an equal number have joined within a year. It is evident that this must render the work of teaching exceedingly arduous, and that, as pupils must have attended a certain number of days before they can be examined for a Government grant, the result must be a very imperfect test of the amount of conscientious labour which has during the year been expended on the school. At the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in 1877, four pupils passed out of five presented from the School, in Byculla, and three out of seven presented from the Fort School, two of the successful candidates were girls,—one from each school. It reflects much credit on the teachers of both Schools that these Schools have been the first in the Presidency from which girls have become University under-graduates. The names of the pupils who passed are Helen Graham, Kirthee Singh, Edward Brown and Clarence Smith from Byculla, and Septa Couway, William Boyton and Richard Liebschwager from the Fort. One of the two girls, Septa Conway, was 6th in the order of merit among 1,030. Herbert Gordon also passed from the Byculla School in 1878. The Rev. T. H. Greig and the Rev. R. Jeffrey have examined the children of both Schools in Scripture knowledge. It is with special satisfaction that the Committee have received from them the most favourable Reports.

In addition to the Rs. 6,600 realised at the Bazaar, and Rs. 15,270 subcribed within the last two years for the building fund, upward of Rs. 7,200 have been subscribed towards payment of current expenses. Subscriptions amounting to nearly Rs. 300 a month will be required till the completion of the John Connon School Building. The monetary crisis through which Bombay has recently passed makes it not easy to raise this sum at present. But as so great difficulties have been surmounted in the past, the Committee trust that this difficulty also will be successfully met. Since the last public examination of the Schools, the Rev. D. C. Boyd, Joint Secretary of the Society since its establishment, has left Bombay. The Rev. R. Jeffrey has been appointed Mr. Boyd's successor in the Secretaryship. It was mentioned in the last published report, that Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, now Judicial Commissioner of British Burmah, had generously given to the Committee a sum of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose of founding prizes for girls in both Schools, and that with the consent of Mr. Jardine, the prizes were to take the form of gold medals. Two very handsome Jardine medals will to-day be given to Miss Conway, now assistant in the John Connon School, and Miss Graham, the first girls who passed the University Entrance Examination. Gold medals which were not ready for presentation on former occasions will also now be presented to Mr. Maurice Jones, who was Dux in the Fort and matriculated in 1875, to Mr. Alexander R. Maidment, who was Dux at Byculla and matriculated in 1876, to Mr. R. Liebschwager, who was Dux of the Fort School in 1876 and matriculated in 1877, to Mr. William Boyton, who was Dux in the Boys' department of the Fort School and matriculated in 1877, and to Mr. Herbert Gordon, who was Dux at Byculla and matriculated in November last. Mr. Jardine, in addition to his kindness in founding medals for girls in both schools, has presented handsome prizes to be given to the French classes at Byculla. The Committee have also the pleasure of acknowledging the continued interest taken by members of the Wadia family in the French classes taught in both Schools by their friend, Signor Pedraza. Mr. Hormasji A. H. Wadia has this year presented these classes with valuable prizes, as was formerly done by his mother, Mrs. A. H. Wadia. It may be mentioned that there are at present about forty boarders at the two Schools. It is an interesting feature falling to be recorded this year, that various pupils of the Schools have gone to England, and, after passing successful examinations there, have returned to India holding honorable positions in the Army and the Indian Medical Service. The Committee cannot close this report without rendering their warmest thanks to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton, Mr. [illegible] Signor Pedraza, and the various able assistants for their untiring exertions which have succeeded in giving to the pupils so sound and substantial an education, and have won so high praise from most competent official examiners. The Committee would only add that the religious teaching in their Schools is thoroughly undenominational, including only the Scripture teaching common to all branches of the Protestant Church. They trust that the Schools which the Society has provided will, owing to this undenominational character and the thoroughness of the education imparted, prove a blessing to many generations of children in this Presidency.

Mr. Bythell proposed—"That the report now read be adopted and printed as the report of the Bombay Education Society for the year 1878." He congratulated the teachers, on having, in spite of difficulties, succeeded in teaching children up to a standard which had called for such high eulogium from the Government Inspectors and other gentlemen who had examined the school; the scholars on having teachers so kind, painstaking and zealous as the ladies and gentlemen engaged in these schools were known to be; and the Committee on having safely braved serious financial troubles and brought the institution through the perils of infancy to its present prosperous state.

The Rev. Robert Jeffrey, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he was very sorry the gentleman who was to have discharged that duty, and who would have discharged it much more efficiently than he could hope to do, had found it inconvenient to be present with them. But as had been just said by Mr. Bythell it was to listen to His Excellency and not to members of the committee they had assembled. Therefore his duty would be very light indeed, he might almost content himself with formally seconding the report and doing nothing else. Nevertheless he could not deny himself the pleasure of saying a word upon the matter of religious instruction in these Scottish Schools. There was an all prevailing impression at home that however excellent the education imparted in schools for Europeans in India in other departments of knowledge than the department of Scriptural education was to a very large extent neglected. Before leaving home he had been told this by a lady who had given three fine sons to another Presidency of India. She had come out to visit them here and had returned some eighteen months ago bearing this impression with her out of India. Now as they would have learned from the report, just read by the Rev. Mr. Macpherson, the Rev. Mr. Grieg and himself had examined the two Scottish Schools in Scripture. Mr. Greig's report spoke in the highest terms of the proficiency in Scripture knowledge of the "John Connon Fort School" and as for the Byculla High School under the law of Mr. and Mr. M'Donald as his report stated he himself was not only satisfied but more than satisfied. The answering in all the standards examined by him was beyond anything he could have anticipated. Therefore he thought he was justified in saying whatever might be the state of affairs in other Presidencies, and however correct it might be that religious instruction was neglected in their schools, that it was not correct that education in scriptural knowledge was neglected in the schools for European children in that Presidency which enjoyed the honour of having His Excellency for its Governor.

Dr. Pinkerton next moved that the following gentlemen form the Committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society till the next annual meeting:—Mr. H. Conder, Chairman, Mr. Blackhall, Dr. Blaney, Mr. J. K. Bythell, Mr. E. Campbell, Captain Carew, Mr. Croft, Mr. J. K. Graham, Rev. J. H. Greig, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. C. Macdonald, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Rev. D. Macpherson, Mr. J. Maxwell, Mr. G. Manson, Mr. J. Matheson, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. Peterson, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. N. Spencer, Rev. R. Jeffrey and Rev. D. Macpherson, Joint Secretaries, Mr. Manson, Treasurer.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Macfarlane and carried.

The various prizes were then delivered, after which, Sir R. Temple said—Ladies and gentlemen, it now becomes my duty to close these proceedings with a brief address. In doing so, I am glad to be supported on the platform by such old and tried friends of this institution as Mr. Spencer, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Conder, Dr. Pinkerton, and more especially by the zealous and devoted secretary to the institution, Mr. Macpherson, whose services I am sure you will all join with me in acknowledging by acclamation. (Applause.) Two years ago, my predecessor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, in this hall, spoke of the happy and interesting scene which he witnessed. I am sure the scene we see before us to-day is, if possible, more interesting and more happy still. During these two years of trouble and trial, the numbers of this institution have been more than fully sustained. Last year, in 1878, we had a special meeting in the Town Hall. The object of that meeting was the promotion of the building of the new schoolhouse on the Esplanade, and the establishing of a sound financial basis for the building fund. You have heard in the report how thoroughly the friends of this institution have carried out all that they then undertook, how the money has been raised, and how the building is far advanced. Next year, in 1880, if we are spared to meet again, our meeting will doubtless be within the walls of that building. (Applause.) This consideration should be to all concerned an inducement to press on that good work of building to a speedy as well as a satisfactory termination. We are all very much obliged to our native friends for lending us this hall. I am sure that the munificent founder, Mr. Cowasjee Framjee, would have been delighted that this hall should be applied to a purpose like this, at once so useful and so graceful. We are glad to see so many native gentlemen present in the gallery. I hope that the sight they see to-day will turn their attention more and more to the benefits of female education. (Applause.) We are also glad to hear once more the name of a native gentleman included in the report as one of the benefactors of this institution; but gentlemen, however much obliged we may be, we hope, with true Scottish independence, that we shall hold the next meeting in a hall of our own. (Laughter and applause.) In the next place I am sure that you will all, ladies and gentlemen, parents and friends of the pupils, have heard with joy the emphatically favourable reports which have been made of the efficiency of the teachers of this institution,—I especially allude to Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald and Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton. (Applause.) It must be encouraging to the two gentlemen I have named to hear such public and unmistakeable recognition of their services. It must also be a blessed thing for the parents to think that such ladies and such gentlemen are entrusted with the care and culture of their children, and also it will be a happiness to some of the special professors of this institution to hear their names so favourably mentioned—I mean Senor Pedraza and Herr Schmuck, of whose musical talent and aptitude we have received such apt illustration at this very meeting. (Applause.) Doubtless the parents and friends of the students will have heard with satisfaction the testimony of the official educational inspectors regarding the important matter of secular instruction, but with still greater satisfaction will they have heard the detailed testimony of the Rev. Mr. Jeffrey and the Rev. Mr. Greig upon the still more important matter of religious instruction. And as Mr. Jeffrey, in his brief but eloquent speech, appealed to my testimony regarding the religious instruction, I venture to say, being myself now acquainted with all the Presidencies of India, that good as the Bombay schools may be as regards religious instruction, the schools in the other Presidencies are at least equally good. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, friends of this institution, as we are here in some sense at a business meeting, let me point out to you one or two figures which show the efficiency of the instruction given here. I observe from the published educational reports that the official inspectors bring out this school at the very head of the day schools for Europeans in this Presidency. In confirmation of that, consider for a moment the results of the grants-in-aid examination. You know that these grants-in-aid are given upon the good principle of payment by results. Therefore, the fact of a school receiving a large amount of grants-in-aid is a proof, *per se*, of efficiency. Now, the Byculla Schools received Rs. 2,506 payment by results, as compared to Rs. 2,296 obtained by the Bishop's School at Poona, the John Connon School following close at hand with Rs. 1,780. These results are remarkably satisfactory if the inevitable disadvantages are considered under which these institutions labour. For remember at a place like Poona with a good, almost English, climate during the monsoon, the daily attendance is regular. Here, with an excessive monsoon, for several months in the year, the attendance is necessarily irregular,—so much so that, as is justly observed in the report, during some years two-thirds of the pupils are changed—two-thirds go out, and two-thirds come in. In one respect this is satisfactory as showing the wide field over which the educational efforts of this society spread, and as showing also that excellent as the statistics are, they fail to measure the magnitude of the work done within this institution. It has been a peculiar satisfaction to us to-day that we have not only presented, for the first time, gold medals on behalf of this Scottish institution, but also that we have presented gold medals so generously given by a true Scotchman and a true friend of this institution, Mr. Jardine. Though now he is far away from us, I am sure he is in spirit present in Bombay, and that he will be glad to read hereafter in the public newspapers the accounts of our meeting to-day. We have observed also the mention of a scholarship founded for the study of French. It is necessary, ladies and gentlemen, that all boys and girls should learn some language besides their own, and if Latin is the language which the boys learn, eminently French is the language suitable for the girls to learn. We may hope that even more scholarships will some day be founded by benefactors for the sake of this institution. The financial difficulties have been briefly alluded to by one of the speakers. I find from the accounts that these difficulties have been almost entirely overcome. Through the generosity mainly of the Scottish community, in 13 years from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 have been subscribed. Rs. 300 a month are still required. These Rs. 300 are in the main taken up for rent of the school buildings; and this item will be saved as soon as the institution shall enter into its own building, now under construction on the Esplanade. Then, we hope that these Scottish Schools will be thoroughly self-supporting. (Applause.) Last year the hope was mentioned that we might be able to establish college classes. Further consideration has shown us that in schools of this kind, the establishment of such classes is almost impossible; but our friend Mr. Mackichan is here this evening representing what will shortly become the Scottish Free *School* College of Bombay. That college will be happy to receive educated youths from this institution into collegiate classes in which, after passing their matriculation, they may study for degrees at the University. But if we do not succeed in giving a collegiate education here, we may hope, at all events, that these Scottish Schools shall be among the very first of the high schools and of the day schools for Europeans in this Presidency,—schools which shall give at any rate sound practical education which shall teach the boys how to earn their living, shall qualify them to enter into the many fields of mercantile and industrial employment which are opening up in this city. I rather imagine that many of the old students of this institution are present somewhere in the gallery, and are showing by their presence here this afternoon how grateful they feel for all the benefits they have received from this institution. (Applause.) Lastly, ladies and gentlemen, these are essentially the Scottish Schools of Bombay. Being myself pure English, I shall not be charged with any provincial prejudice in reminding you all of this important fact. But although being Scottish Schools, they are mainly under the doctrine and discipline of the ancient Established Presbyterian Church of Scotland, still they are open to all denominations of Protestants, without any distinction; so much so that I learn that while something less than half of the boys and girls belong to the Scottish community, more than half are members of other communities belonging to the great British Nation. Indeed, Scotland may well be proud of the large share that she has had in all the past history of Bombay. Probably in no place all the world round have the best virtues and qualities of the Scottish character been more eminently displayed than in Bombay. (Applause.) In Bombay the Scottish have had a most honourable share in all that relates to War, to Politics, to Civil Administration, to Commerce, and to Industry. In the great line of statesmanship, we have all the Scotch names of Duncan, Elphinstone, Grant, Malcolm, Grant Duff, Outram, Napier, and lastly one who in true greatness of soul was equal to any of them—one lately departed from among us—the Rev. John Wilson of Bombay. (Applause.) His biography has recently been written with affectionate care, and I trust will soon be in the hands of you all. But besides the past history of Bombay, look around and see how many places are filled by eminent Scotchmen. To say nothing of the great official circles, which I need not mention, recall for a moment the many situations of public trust which are held by Scotchmen—I mean stations of comparatively non-official public trust, such stations as the Presidentship of the Chamber of Commerce, the Managership of the Presidency Bank, the Registrarship of the University, the Consulting Engineership of the Port Trust—if I mention any more places, you will think that all the great non-official offices of Bombay are filled by Scotchmen. (Laughter and applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, however proud the Scotch may feel of their share in the history of Bombay, and of their share in its present greatness and prosperity, nevertheless the managers of these Scottish Schools are inspired by a true spirit of universal catholicity. They hope to include, no doubt, all children of the various Scottish communities in this city, whether belonging to the Free or to the Established Church, but they hope also to include members of every one of the Christian Protestant bodies in Bombay, and they are actuated, not by a narrow or sectional order of sectarian or denominational spirit, but by the broadest spirit of Christian Charity. (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, passed on the motion of Mr. Conder with acclamation.

THE NICOL TRUST DEED CASE.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent, Judge, delivered Judgment in this case.

His Lordship said—The plaintiffs in this suit are the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Agra Bank, and they seek by their plaint to have it declared that a certain deed made on the 14th October 1878 between John Fleming, Robert McIlwraith, William Nicol, Hamilton Maxwell, and William Gilmore Hall, carrying on business as merchants in Bombay under the style of William Nicol and Co. and in Kurrachee under the style of Fleming and Co. on the first part and creditors of the said firm on the second part, and certain persons therein described as the Committee on the third part, and the trustees under the said deed, Thomas H. Moore and William Macaulay, on the fourth part, and which deed was executed by their respective managers in Bombay on the said 14th October 1879, is not binding, and that their signatures to the same may be cancelled by and under the direction of this Court. The circumstances which have led to the institution of the suit are as follows:—The firm of Nicol and Co. suspended payment on the morning of the 4th October, and immediately issued a circular to their creditors calling a meeting in the afternoon. At that meeting, Mr. Douglas, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., presided as chairman, and a proposition was made to the creditors by Mr. Douglas, on behalf of Nicol and Co., that instead of the business being thrown into bankruptcy it should be wound up by voluntary liquidation. A resolution to that effect was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, and the meeting was adjourned to the following Tuesday for the purpose of having that resolution confirmed. On the Tuesday, the 8th October, there was another meeting. On that occasion the same resolution which was carried at the former meeting was again laid before the creditors and enforced by the arguments of Mr. Douglas and especially of Mr. Conroy, the solicitor for Nicol and Co. At the same time a statement was made by Mr. Maxwell as to the assets and liabilities. It is sufficient to say that the conclusion of that meeting ultimately confirmed the resolution as come to at the previous meeting with some slight alteration as to the constitution of the Committee, and the meeting further passed a resolution, proposed by Mr. Balfour, of the Bank of Bombay, to the effect that "a composition deed should be prepared in pursuance of the terms of the resolution just passed, and be open for inspection and signature at the office of Nicol and Co. on and after Friday next, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m." Nothing of importance seems to have transpired between that meeting and the 14th October (Monday), on which day Mr. Maxwell proceeded with the deed which had been prepared to carry out the arrangement come to at the meetings, to the offices of the three Banks who are the plaintiffs in this suit. He proceeded first to the Oriental Bank, where he had an interview with Mr. Robertson, who was admittedly on that occasion busily engaged with mail letters. He appears to have been unwilling to look at the deed at that time, being occupied with other matters, and to have demurred, naturally demurred, to signing it without being able to read it. A conversation then took place between them. At the present moment it is sufficient for me to say that that conversation resulted in Mr. Robertson signing the deed. The deed was then carried by Mr. Maxwell to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, where Mr. Maxwell had a similar interview with Mr. Sharp, the manager. The evidence is somewhat conflicting as to what occurred on that occasion, but it is sufficient to say that the interview resulted in Mr. Sharp signing the deed. From thence, Mr. Maxwell proceeded to the Agra Bank, Limited, and had an interview with Mr. Blackhall, the manager there. Mr. Blackhall also signed the deed without having read it, and after having had a conversation with Mr. Maxwell as to the contents of the deed, the nature of which it is not necessary for me to mention. The next day these three gentlemen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Blackhall, who signed the deed not merely as the managers of these three banks who are creditors of the firm, but also as gentlemen who had been named to act on the Committee of management, the Committee of supervision and control, were invited by Messrs. Nicol and Co. to attend at their office, it being stated that certain difficulties had arisen with the native creditors as to matters connected with the Trust Deed, the remuneration to be paid to the trustees and to the members of the firm themselves. They went there, the deed was called for the purpose of settling this difficulty that had arisen, and it was produced and read by Mr. Blackhall. It appears that Mr. Sharp had left the office before Mr. Blackhall read the deed. Mr. Blackhall, on reading the deed, finds that it contains an immediate release for all the creditors of their claims, and he calls the attention of Mr. Robertson to that fact. They apparently left the office, it being late (half past 5), and nothing further was done that day. They seem to have walked home together towards Malabar Hill, and according to their evidence, on that occasion Mr. Robertson expressed his astonishment and anxiety at finding that this deed contained a release, and mentioned that it was entirely contrary to the rules and practice of their office for the manager to sign a release without communicating with the directors at home. Early next morning, Mr. Robertson calls on Mr. Craigie, his solicitor, communicates the fact of the release being contained in the deed, and asks for his advice. On going to his office that morning, he (Mr. Robertson) wrote to Mr. Maxwell to this effect. (Read letter commencing "with reference to my conversation with you, &c.") On the 17th Mr. Sharp also appears to have written to Messrs. Nicol and Co. to similar effect. (Read Mr. Sharp's letter, repudiating his signature). Mr. Blackhall seems to have repudiated his signature somewhat later (on the 26th October), which he explains by saying he was given to suppose by his solicitors that it was not necessary to do so, but when be found it was necessary he wrote a letter to similar effect, on the 26th October. But I may say also that all three gentlemen joined in a letter of the 24th October, in which they all three asserted that they were led to suppose that this deed which they executed was one in which there was no such release, and they distinctly repudiated their signatures. Some few days after this repudiation, after the 16th, there were meetings of creditors held apparently on both sides with a view to inducing the other creditors to have nothing to do with the deed. A very bad feeling sprung up at once between the managers of the Banks on the one side and Messrs. Maxwell and Hall on the other side, and, as I have said, there were attempts on both sides (?) to prevent this deed receiving any further signatures. Ultimately, on the 22nd November 1878, the plaintiffs filed the present suit. They state that "they accepted and voted for the said scheme of private liquidation in the belief that the same would be more beneficial to the creditors than a winding up by the said official assignee, and the plaintiffs expected and understood the only meaning of the said resolutions to be that the said private liquidation would be carried out by a deed containing a simple assignment, and grant by the said debtors of their moveable and immovable estates to the 6th and 7th defendants as trustees, in order that the said trustees might realize and distribute the said estate rateably amongst all the creditors, and it never occurred to the plaintiffs or any of them as possible that it was intended by the said debtors or by any one on their behalf to insert in such deed a release to the said debtors until the 15th day of October 1878, and after the plaintiffs by their said agents respectively had executed the same under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned." They then proceed to give a statement of what occurred at the various meetings. They say—"On the 14th day of October 1878 the defendant Hamilton Maxwell (being one of the said debtors) took a document to the said Peter Walker Robertson at the office in Bombay of the plaintiffs, the Oriental Bank Corporation, and asked the said Peter Walker Robertson to execute the said document, stating that it was 'the trust deed.' The said Peter Walker Robertson was at the time deeply engaged with English mail business (the said 14th day of October having been English mail day), asked the said Hamilton Maxwell to leave the document, and said that he (the said Peter Walker Robertson) would go over it and return it in the course of the day. The said Hamilton Maxwell then pressed the said Peter Walker Robertson to execute the said document at once, saying it was important that no time should be lost as the native creditors were coming to his office that day, and it was necessary to have all the Committee men's signatures attached first, the said Peter Walker Robertson then objected to signing the document without reading it and the said Hamilton Maxwell thereupon assured the said Peter Walker Robertson that the deed was in the usual form and contained nothing beyond what was agreed to at the creditors meeting. Upon the faith of such assurance the said Peter Walker Robertson then executed the said deed, first as a member of the said Committee and then on behalf of the Oriental Bank Corporation without reading the same, and in the belief that the same was nothing more than an assignment to trustees for the benefit of creditors." They then state very much to the same effect that the deed was next carried to Mr. Sharp, as the manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and that he also executed the deed on the assurance that it was nothing more than an assignment by the debtors of their estate to trustees for the benefit of their creditors, and in ignorance that it contained a release to the debtors. Then the plaint states, similarly, that the deed was carried by Mr. Maxwell to Mr. Blackhall, who they say signed the deed upon the assurance that it was merely an assignment of the firm's effect for the creditors. Upon these grounds they claim to have the signatures of their managers to this deed cancelled and a declaration made that the deed is not binding upon the plaintiffs or any of them. The defendants, who are the several members of this firm, are severed in their defence. Three of the defendants, who are members of the firm who live in London, say they know nothing about the particulars under which this deed was executed, and they are willing that a decree should be made as asked for by the plaintiffs. The other two defendants, members of the firm who reside in Bombay, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Hall, put in a statement in which they deny the allegations contained in the plaint, claim to have the deed upheld, and say the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief prayed for. At the same time, during the hearing, they expressed themselves ready to consent to the Banks being relieved from the effect of the release. That expression of their consent did not satisfy the plaintiffs, who considered that a mere consent decree might lead to other questions arising from this deed, and therefore they insisted on the case being gone into by the Court and decided upon its merits. Now, it is to be remarked at the outset that the plaint does not charge Mr. Maxwell with any fraudulent intention in making the statements which the several Bank managers assign to him, and Mr. Macpherson repudiated any intention of making such a charge. The case presented to the Court was that the Bank managers were misled into signing a deed of a substantially different nature from that contemplated by the resolution or intended to be executed by them. It was argued that under the circumstances under which the deed was executed, it could not be regarded as the deed of the plaintiffs or that at any rate it was voidable on the ground of misrepresentation as defined by section 18 of the Indian Contract Act. As to what occurred at the meetings of creditors on the 4th and 8th October, the parties are agreed that the reports in the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* are substantially correct.

Having given a resumé of the report of the proceedings at the two meetings, his Lordship continued—Upon this statement of what occurred at the meeting, it is contended for the plaintiffs, and I think successfully, that the introduction into the deed of an immediate release from the creditors, and especially in the absence of any clause reserving the rights of third parties, essentially alters the character of the arrangement contemplated by the resolution, or intended to be acceded to by the creditors. It cannot admit of a doubt that the proposal as put before the creditors by the firm of Nicol and Co. through their solicitor, Mr. Conroy, assisted by Mr. Douglas, at a meeting called by themselves, was one simply for substituting a winding up of the affairs of the firm by voluntary liquidation in lieu of and to obviate the necessity of the ordinary course being adopted by the firm of Nicol and Co. of filing their petition in bankruptcy, and their estate being liquidated by the Official Assignee. That was the burden of the speeches made by both those gentlemen whom I have named and at both meetings. Again, it cannot be questioned that the proposal for winding up the estate by voluntary liquidation was presented to the creditors as one made entirely in their interest. Mr. Conroy begs the creditors in the most earnest manner to disabuse their minds of the idea that the members of the firm would derive any benefit from the proposed measure, or in other words, from the draft deed which Mr. Conroy at the same time pointed to as "this deed," admittedly in his hands or lying on the table, and which he said would be presented to them for their signature. Further, it is to be remarked that from the commencement of the first meeting down to the termination of the second meeting did any communication of any kind take place between the creditors and the members of the firm in Bombay or their solicitor, with a view to the firm obtaining a release from their creditors. It is admitted by Mr. Maxwell that the subject was not mentioned before or between, and the report of what took place at the meetings shows that it was not hinted at when the proposition confirmed was under consideration. Lastly, we find the firm of Ritchie, Stewart and Co., of which Mr. Douglas, the chairman of the meetings, is senior partner, refusing to sign the deed on the ground that it did contain the release. The irresistible conclusion from these considerations is, in my opinion, that the question as to the release by the creditors of the firm never was brought to the notice of the plaintiffs in any shape whatever, that it never was presented to their minds for consideration, and that the deed contemplated by the second resolution could not, without any reasonable regard to what took place at the meetings, had been intended by the creditors to contain an immediate release, more especially an immediate release without any reservation of the rights of third parties. A resolution to wind up the affairs of a firm in lieu of proceeding in bankruptcy, and still more so in regard to the circumstances and manner in which it was proposed to the creditors in this case,—whatever the members of the firm and their solicitors might have had in their minds—can only be construed in the ordinary sense, namely, applying the assets of the firm in liquidation to meet the claims of the creditors, under the Companies' Winding-up Act of 1866. The winding-up is closed when that has been done, as appears from section 131 and the preceding sections of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1869. In clause 9 of section 135 the close of the winding-up of the discharge of the debtor are treated as perfectly distinct. It may be said that the parties must have contemplated the firm obtaining a discharge from their debts under the arrangement some time, as it was an arrangement intended to be in substitution of the bankruptcy process, and the last resolution speaks of a "composition deed" being prepared. As a fact, the question of the discharge of the firm from their debts was not expressly before the meetings in any shape; but it may be admitted that the proposed arrangement must have been regarded by the creditors as one to result in the firm obtaining its discharge. In that respect only could the term "composition deed," with any proper regard to what had taken place at the meeting have been used. If such be the correct conclusion from the evidence, can it be contended that the insertion in the deed of an immediate release without any reservation is not essentially a contravention of the arrangements which was proposed to and accepted by the creditors. The consequences which under certain circumstances might result to the creditors from such a release in satisfaction of their debt, whether under the deed itself or against third parties who might be liable in conjunction with the firm, are perfectly obvious. Passing now to what occurred at the interviews between Mr. Maxwell and the three Bank managers, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Sharp, and Mr. Blackhall on the 14th, we find much conflicting evidence as to what took place, more particularly as to the precise words used by either on those occasions. (Read Mr. Robertson's, Mr. Sharp's, and Mr. Blackhall's, and also Mr. Maxwell's evidence on these points.) In making his statement, Mr. Robertson refreshed his memory from a memorandum which he said he made on the 17th October. It may therefore be remarked that this memorandum was made undoubtedly after the existence of the release had been discovered on the 15th, and after the 16th, on which day he had consulted his solicitor, Mr. Craigie, on the subject of the release, and after he had received a telegram from the Head Office in London instructing him not to sign a release without reference home, and, also, after he had repudiated his signature on the 16th. No doubt, therefore, it was a memorandum drawn up at a time when naturally under a strong bias to represent what occurred on that occasion as favourably as possible to himself. Mr. Sharp's account tallies with a memorandum which he drew up on the 23rd October. That of course admits of the same remark as the memorandum drawn up by Mr. Robertson, that it was drawn up at a time when the writer was naturally biassed to represent the transaction favourably to himself. On the following Monday it appears that Mr. Maxwell wrote a letter to Mr. Harding, the Official Assignee of the Estate of Smith Fleming and Co. in London. As to this letter, I will only remark that it could not have been written with the intention of giving an accurate account of what had occurred. It is written so very briefly and gives so very imperfect a description, besides omitting altogether to mention what took place before Mr. Blackhall. It is a very short and summary account. In the view I take of this case, I am to a great extent relieved from the painful necessity of determining accurately what were the precise words used on each occasion. Assuming that Mr. Maxwell stated in reply to Mr. Robertson and Mr. Sharp that the deed was in order, that statement under the circumstances under which it was made, could only mean that the deed carried out the resolution of the creditors, as it was admitted that nothing had passed between the Bank Managers and Mr. Maxwell or Mr. Hall since the passing of that resolution. Therefore, if Mr. Maxwell did say it was in order, that could only mean the deed the preparation of which was contemplated by the last resolution come to on the 8th October. I think, therefore, it is immaterial whether Mr. Maxwell said the deed was in order, or whether he said, as Mr. Robertson and Mr. Sharp stated he did, that it carried out only the resolution come to at the meeting. Nor do I think it very material in my view of the evidence in the case to determine whether Mr. Maxwell used the words "I believe so; it has been prepared by Mr. Conroy and settled by Mr. Latham," words, no doubt, which are not to be found in the accounts of the Bank Managers. Still, I think it is unlikely that Mr. Maxwell did use the words "I believe so," because it was admitted that the Bank Managers were reluctant to sign the deed without reading it, and he was extremely anxious that they should sign it, so it was not likely that he would use any words which would cast doubt upon it. I think he is rather using words which were in his mind when saying "I believe so." Of course, not being a professional man, he could not say whether it was in order or not. It is unlikely that those were the words he used. If it were necessary to determine the actual words, I think, in regard to circumstances of the case, it would be difficult to conclude that such words were used. With these remarks on the general case of the plaintiffs, I proceed to deal with the case of each plaintiff in succession. Dealing with the case of the Oriental Bank, the evidence of what took place between Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Robertson can, I think, by no possible view of it, leave any doubt that there was pressure by Mr. Maxwell innocently made, as plaintiffs admit, as to the deed. Whether it was such as stated by Mr. Robertson, or such as Mr. Maxwell admits, it is plain that gentleman led Mr. Robertson to suppose that the deed only carried out what was resolved at the meeting, whereas, in fact, the deed contained, as we know, a most important release which, as I have already pointed out, was not contemplated by those resolutions, and lastly that Mr. Robertson never contemplated the deed containing such a release, and would not have contemplated executing the deed had he known that the release formed part of it. As for the last point, Mr. Robertson's conduct for the time he discovered (?) the release to the end has been uniformly to show that he was not aware that the deed contained a release, and that he did not entertain it in any shape. There is also his positive statement that granting a release is contrary to the rules of the office, and in a case of great magnitude like this, his acting in opposition to a rule of that kind would make his entertainment of the release still less likely. In other words, the conclusion is that Mr. Robertson was misled by Mr. Maxwell as to the contents of the deed, and so far as the deed operated as a release of the claims of the Oriental Bank, Mr. Robertson's mind did not go along with his hand in signing the deed, and therefore his signature cannot be held as a consent to its contents. If this be so, the important question arises whether the Bank can claim to be relieved from the deed, or at any rate from that part of it which consists of a release of its claims.

His Lordship here quoted a number of cases in illustration, after which he continued—How, then, does the evidence stand in the present case? It satisfactorily establishes, in my opinion, that Mr. Robertson was unwilling to sign the deed without reading it, that he was pressed to sign it most distinctly by Mr. Maxwell, that Mr. Maxwell strongly urged his doing so on account that it was of the utmost importance to him that the deed should be signed by the Committeemen before the arrival of the native creditors who were expected in the afternoon at Nicol and Co.'s office; that Mr. Robertson did sign ultimately, on Mr. Maxwell's statement, either expressly or in equivalent terms, that it carried out only the terms agreed to at the meeting. The word "only" may not have been used, but when a man says "it carries out that," he means that it only carries out such and such a thing. It is further established that Mr. Robertson would not have signed the deed had he known that it contained a release. Further, I think, as I have already stated, that regarding the deed in the light of what occurred at the meetings of creditors and as a deed made in pursuance of the resolutions passed at those meetings, the presence of an immediate release to the creditors was a most material and essential arrangement, and that the deed [illegible] as it operates as a release by the Bank is a different deed from that which Mr. Robertson either intended to execute or thought he was executing when he affixed his signature to the deed and delivered it to Mr. Maxwell. Under those circumstances, I see no reason for not holding that this evidence is perfectly satisfactory to establish such a case as is contemplated by those authorities I have cited, and I think I am justified in holding that the signature of Mr. Robertson, so far as the deed operated as a release, must be treated as a nullity. There is, I think, another ground on which the Bank is entitled to relief, if it should be thought that the circumstances above mentioned are not sufficient to render the signature a mere nullity. The circumstances under which the deed was executed bring the case, in my opinion, within section 18 of the Contract Act, which defines misrepresentation, and which by section 19 is made a ground for having a contract declared void at the option of the party whose consent was caused by misrepresentation. The 2nd clause of section 18 is probably intended to meet all those cases which are called in [illegible] perhaps unfortunately so, [illegible] there is no intention to deceive [illegible] are such as to make the part[illegible] the transaction answerable [illegible] omitted to do something [illegible] deceit. Now, it is doubtless [illegible] well entered Mr. Robertson's [illegible] sign the deed, he was under no obligation [illegible] morally, to communicate the contents of [illegible] the circumstances were quite changed by [illegible] between Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Robertson [illegible] expresses his disinclination to sign the [illegible] by Mr. Maxwell to sign it, and [illegible] him with a view to being informed of [illegible] deed in lieu of reading it. In doing [illegible] dence in Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. [illegible] confidence—which he need not have [illegible] liked—by answer[illegible] what was the n[illegible] tore, that under [illegible] was established, [illegible] mediately impose[illegible] obligation to state [illegible] is essential to a k[illegible] ment. In discussi[illegible] course, I have a[illegible] trand. Under [illegible] Mr. Maxwell [illegible] release. He n[illegible] that case his [illegible] a breach of du[illegible] that this rele[illegible] a release had [illegible] during the meeti[illegible] fore the meetings [illegible] ter had never bee[illegible] must be obvious [illegible] important one, [illegible] may be that [illegible] Conroy's statement [illegible] clause of a trust deed [illegible] signed does not bind himself [illegible] might have been when [illegible] to his client, that cannot [illegible] be allowed to shelter himself [illegible] Conroy, although, no doubt [illegible] though it no doubt exempts [illegible] the matter. But the existence [illegible] to him, and it is impossible [illegible] know all the importance of [illegible] fore, that under those special [illegible] was bound to communicate [illegible] the existence of this release [illegible] so, and Mr. Robertson [illegible] under these circumstances [illegible] relieved. No doubt [illegible] person who signs [illegible] the exercise of ordinary [illegible] titled to be relieved, [illegible] gence on Mr. Robertson [illegible] himself induced him [illegible] that is, to sign the deed [illegible] ment, it would be [illegible] negligence such a [illegible] this ground [illegible] release deed [illegible] cases of the [illegible] unable to [illegible] material dif[illegible] Mr. Sharp [illegible] if that w[illegible] Maxwell [illegible] and was [illegible] which naturally led [illegible] to the conclusion that it only contained an assignment. When I say only an assignment, I do not necessarily say that it might not have contained some provision for ultimately giving a discharge to the firm. These deeds frequently do contain provisions of that nature, such as the Trustees giving a certificate upon which the creditors grant the discharge, or the trustees being entitled to give a discharge, or a meeting of the creditors being held to give a discharge. That is a proceeding provided for by the Bankruptcy Act of 1869; and therefore, I do not for a movement say that the assignment to trustees might not have contained something of that sort. The question is whether such a release as this, simple and without any reservation of rights, leaving the creditors to get such satisfaction as they could out of the assignment, which might be defeated by all sorts of difficulties cast in the creditors' way by the firm—it is necessary to assume possibilities in these cases—whether such a release as this naturally belongs to an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and is in accordance with the resolutions. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that this deed must be declared void, so far as it operates as a release.

His Lordship added that the costs of the plaintiffs were to be paid by the fourth and fifth defendants.

Holloway's Pills.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a nuisance to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying and tonic qualities.

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AGENTS.—D. S. [illegible]
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TENDERS are INVIT[illegible] of such MATERIALS [illegible] Government Central P[illegible] 1881. [illegible] Tenders to be forwarded to [illegible] Central Press, in sealed enve[illegible] supply of materials from En[illegible] to the 19th of May next, [illegible] Each Tender must be acc[illegible] which will be forfeited in the [illegible] part of the Tenderer to execute [illegible] of Rs. 500 will be required from [illegible] accepted as security for the due fulfilment [illegible] Forms of Tender can be obtained [illegible] Government Central Press. Tenders [illegible] prescribed form alone, and those submitted [illegible] liable to rejection.

E. W. RA[illegible]
Chief Sec[illegible]

[illegible] 1879.

[illegible] NCE OF W[illegible] ING COMPA[illegible] hereby given, [illegible] GENERAL MEET[illegible] above Company will [illegible] instant, at 3 o'clock in [illegible] Bombay, the Register[illegible] a Resolution to sanction [illegible] of the Company to [illegible] C.S.I., MORARJEE VIZ[illegible] DASS SHOWANEHOY, for the [illegible] the purpose of discharging the [illegible] such mortgage to be for a term of three [illegible] at 12 per cent. per annum and [illegible] stated in an agreement of the 6th Ma[illegible] to give up to the Compa[illegible] payable to them under the Memo[illegible] of Association of the Company until the [illegible] paid off. The abovementioned agreement [illegible] the shareholders at the Office of Messrs. [illegible] ABIN, Solicitors for the Company, during business [illegible] By order of the Directors,

KHOOSHALL GHELLABHOY [illegible]
Secretaries, Treasurers, [illegible]

Bombay, 7th March 1879.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRI[illegible] AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARIN[illegible]
(No. 11.)
EASTERN ARCHI[illegible]
CELEBES ISLAND—NO[illegible]
SHOAL CORAL GROUND IN S[illegible]

THE Netherlands Gover[illegible] Notice of the existence of two cor[illegible] the fairway of straits [illegible] north [illegible]

1. A shoal, on which the least water [illegible] lying with the following bearings, viz.:—
Cape Coffin [illegible]
Likoepang flagstaff [illegible]
North Cape [illegible]

2. A shoal, on which the shoalest de[illegible] fathoms, situated [illegible] cables north-west of [illegible] lying with the following bearings, viz.:—
Cape Coffin [illegible]
Likoepang flagstaff [illegible]
North Cape [illegible]

NOTE.—The south point of Nain Island [illegible] Cape is north-ward of this shoal gr[illegible] und. (The bearings are Magnetic. Variation 1[illegible]

By Direction of the Government of In[illegible]

R. C. CA[illegible]
for A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, C[illegible]
Superintende[illegible]
Marine Survey Department, [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£325,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, India, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL PAID UP......£750,000
RESERVE FUND ....£151,560 10s.

Head Office: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investment and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal
interest will be allowed ....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.
HONGKONG.
MANILA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows :—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL............Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.................Dollars 1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.,) Chairman.
Hon'ble W. Keswick Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
W. H. Forbes, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
E. R. Belilios, Esq.,
H. Hoppius, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
W. Reiners, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
A. Lind, Esq., (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.)
H. F. Dalrymple, Esq., (Messrs. Birley & Co.)
W. S. Young, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)

Chief Manager—THOS. JACKSON, Esq.

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E. F. Duncanson, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
Albert Deacon, Esq., of Messrs. E. and A. Deacon.

London Manager—D. MACLEAN, Esq.

London Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
London,
Shanghai.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Yokohama.
Hiogo.
Hankow.
Singapore.
Saigon.
Amoy.
New York.
San Francisco.
Manila.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

GEO. E. NOBLE,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation first-rate and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. Mr. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms—Moderate.

BYCULLA HOTEL, BOMBAY,

AND

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

TERMS, Rs. 5 per day,
including everything.

THE Byculla is the most comfortable Family Hotel in Bombay.
Lady Superintendent.

KELLY & COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,

TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. [illegible], Pir [illegible] Market near Jumma Musjid.

HANBURY & COMPANY,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
(Wholesale and Retail),
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ORDERS punctually despatched, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately dispensed with Pure and Fresh Drugs at Reduced Charges.

HANBURY & COMPANY.

TO FREEMASONS.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents for Messrs. SPENCER & Co., MASONIC JEWELLERS and PUBLISHERS, LONDON, beg to announce to the Members of the Fraternity that they are selling off the undermentioned Articles at cost price, including Indian charges, to close accounts for the past year :—

	Rs.	a.
Master Masons' Aprons	Rs. 15	12
Do. Do. Jewels from Rs. 15-12 to	,, 18	12
Past Masters' Do.	,, 15	12
Mark Masters' Aprons	,, 15	12
Do. Do. Jewels from Rs 11-4 to	,, 15	12
Royal Arch Companions' Aprons and Sashes	,, 31	8
Do. Do. Jewels	,, 18	0
Leather Cases for Aprons, &c.	,, 3	0
Note Paper for all the grades to 33° per quire	,, 0	8
Envelopes to Match above per 100	,, 1	0
Masonic Minstrel	,, 2	8
Freemason's Calendar for 1879	,, 1	4

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS KEEPING GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., LIMITED, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A. M. TILL 4 P. M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums, great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1875. 10, Rampart Row

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WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster,
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs. 65, ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS AND BRACES.

CASH PRICES.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES have just been opened. Our large and varied stock now offers Capital selection.

KNOT SCARFS.

		Rs.	a.
Small Sailors' Knot, rich corded silk, black, and all the new plain and fancy colors	each	2	8
Figured Satin do.	,,	2	8
New Shape Medium Sailor's Knot, rich plain silk and all the new colors	,,	3	0
Large sized Sailor's Knot as above	,,	3	8
The "Four-in-Hand" Scarf, a long made scarf, will tie in knot or bow, rich plain satin or corded silk	,,	3	8
Do. Do. in black and dark blue grounds with neat figured designs	,,	3	0

PIN SCARFS.

		Rs.	a.
Medium size, washing material, Oxford cloth, colored linen, marcellas and French cambric	,,	1 1 1 2	0 4 12 0
The "Guards," small pin scarf, in rich plain and fancy corded silk	,,	3	8
The "Excelsior," large pin scarf, in black satin and corded silk, all the new plain and fancy colors	,,	3	8
Do. Do. neat striped silk, spots, horse shoe and other designs, on black and dark grounds	,,	3	8

SHIRT COLLARS.

All three-fold. Manufactured from the Best Irish Linen.

		Rs.	a.
The "Shakspere"	per doz.	6	8
The "Pall Mall"	,,	6	8
The "West End"	,,	6	8
The "Harvard"	,,	6	8
The "Military," a special mess collar	,,	6	8
The "Olympic," tie attached	,,	7	0
The "West End"	,,	7	0
False Cuffs, for the use of travellers or those wearing flannel shirts	,,	12	0

UNMADE SCARFS

		Rs.	a.
The "Windsor," washing twill silk, indigo and black with white spots	each	1 2	12 2
The New Hurlingham and Ascot Checks, blue and white black and white and fancy twilled washing silk	,,	2	8
Plain Corded Silk, black and all the new colors now worn	,,	3	8
Neat Fancy Stripes on black and dark grounds	,,	3	8
Extra Long Scarf, to tie in knot &c., rich plain colors, best corded silk	,,	4	8
Fancy Spots, horse shoe and other designs on black and dark blue ground	,,	4	8

BLACK SILK FOLDED TIES.

		Rs.	a.
Best Black Ducape Silk	,,	1 1 1	0 8 12
Do. Do. extra wide for mess	,,	2 2	0 4
Plain colors, all the new shades	,,	1 1	4 8
White Dress Ties, all widths	,,	0	8
Do Do. made Bows, to fit round the neck or fasten on the collar stud	,,	1	0
French Cambric Washing Ties in great variety	,,	1	8

BRACES.

		Rs.	a.
Guyot's celebrated plain white or fancy stripes, the most comfortable brace made for Indian wear	pair	2	0
The "Cantab," very strong, made of the best vulcanised web	,,	2	8
Extra Long Cantab	,,	3	8
Scarlet Berlin, electro gilt buckles and leather ends	,,	3	8
The United Service, best bridle leather, strong brass buckles, for rough wear	,,	3	8
Cricketing or Boating Belts, best drab web, gilt fastenings	each	2	8
Bridle Leather Belts, very strong	,,	2	8

Our New Illustrated Catalogue forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

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HAVE just received the following from the best London Manufacturers :—

	RS. A		RS A
LADIES Fitted Dressing Hand Bags with Silver and plated fittings from	45 0	to	60 0
LADIES Russia and Leather Belts with Bags attacked	6 8	to	10 8
LADIES Leather and Velvet Belts	2 0	to	10 0
LADIES A Select Assortment of Paris Fans	6 0	to	12 0
GENTS Fitted Hide Gladstone Dressing Bags with Silver and plated fittings	70 0	to	120 0
GENTS Dressing Cases of the best quality	10 8	to	25 0
GENTS Writing Cases Russia Leather	12 8	to	28 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	40 0	to	65 0
Japanned Overland Trunks with Tray	17 0	to	35 0
Basil Leather Railway Portmanteaus	12 8	to	22 0
Hyde Leather Hand Bags	30 0	to	40 0

Courier Bags and Rug Straps, Sovereign Boxes, and every articles for travelling kept in stock.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
HOSIERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUT-FITTERS,
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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

BALL DRESSES.
Gold, Silver, and Coloured Flowers for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Silver Gauze for Ball Dresses.
Fancy Spangled Tulles and Gold Laces.
Satinette Scarves and Floral Ribbons.

GLOVES.
Best French Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.

WHITE, BLACK AND COLOURED SILK GLOVES.,
An Early Inspection is Respectfully Solicited.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	24	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	18	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	18	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs	a.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	80	0
Do. Dress Vest	12	0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23	0
White Marsella Vest	5	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

	Rs	a.
Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

	Rs	a.
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
SPOONS, FORKS, &c.
Richly Electro-plated on best Nickel Silver.

		Fiddle Pattern.		Thread and Shell Pattern.		Lily Pattern.		King's Pattern.	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Table Spoons	per doz.	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert ,,	,,	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Tea ,,	,,	10	0	16	0	16	0	17	0
Table Forks	,,	24	0	36	0	32	0	33	0
Dessert ,,	,,	19	0	26	0	24	0	24	0
Soup Ladles	each	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Sauce ,,	,,	3	8	4	0	4	0	4	0
Gravy Spoons	,,	5	12	7	0	7	0	7	0
Fish Knives, pierced and engraved blade.	,,	12	0	14	0	14	0	14	0
Butter ,,	,,	5	0	4	0	[illegible]	0	4	0
Sugar Spoons	,,	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Salt ,, with gilt bowls	,,	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Egg ,, ,,	,,	1	0	1	8	1	4	1	4
Mustard ,, ,,	,,	1	0	1	8	1		1	4
Sugar Sifters (gilt Rs. 2 extra)	,,	2	8	3	8	3	0	3	0
Sugar Tongs	,,	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0
Marrow Spoons	,,	2	12	3	8	3	8	3	8
Cheese Scoops, with ivory handle	,,	8	0	11	0	11	0	11	0
Caddy Spoons	,,	1	0	1	8	1	8	1	8
Toddy Ladles	,,	2	0	2	8	2	8	2	8
Ice Tongs	,,	7	0	9	0	8	0	9	0
Asparagus Tongs	,,	13	0	17	0	17	0	17	0
Salad ,,	,,	12	0	15	0	14	0	14	0
Salad Spoons and Forks	,,	14	0	16	0	15	0	15	0
Pickle Forks	,,	1	4	1	8	1	8	1	8
Skewers	per inch	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12

The above prices are for Cash with order. 10 per cent. will be added if credit be given.

26th February, 1879. Rampart Row.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE

OR

OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
SEEL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE," formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS EXTRA PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITHS' PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

Full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, on applying to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company," Liverpool. The following are a few who have reported on this new pigment :—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.
JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H.M. Mint, Council of India, &c.
PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S.
T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.
C. H. TOZER, Decorator, and other Practical Men in the trade.

For full particulars apply to

F. HARLEY & Co., CALCUTTA.
JOHN CRUDDAS & Co., BOMBAY.

INTIMATION.

TO MEET the various multiplicity of tastes in CHAMPAGNE we have shipped to us and offer

	CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.		2 doz. Pts.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts.		2 doz. Pts.	
Wachter's "Plume" 1874, Extra dry supr.	51	0	54	0	53	8	56	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Finest dry	50	4	53	0	52	8	55	8
Cutler Palmer's 1874, Fine dry Sparkling.	43	0	45	12	45	0	48	0
Fisse Thirion's 1874, Medium dry	38	0	42	0	40	0	44	0
Sibadeys, Cutler Palmer's 2nd qualities	32	12	34	8	34	0	36	0
Saumur for Cup and Ball purposes, Excellent Wine	25	8	0	0	26	8	0	0
Carte Rouge do. do. do.	24	0	26	0	25	0	27	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS & CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

1, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PRATT'S KEROSINE OIL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Joseph Soares, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the following purchasers :—

Per "James G. Pendleton."
15,000 cases on account of Narotum Vurjeewundas,
2,500 ditto ditto Mogul Hajee Mahomed Hoosein Jaffer.
500 ditto ditto Mogul Abdool Hoosein Sheerazee.
1,200 ditto ditto Hajee Mahomed Esmail Kermanee.
500 ditto ditto Hajee Syed Abdool Gassum Yezdee.
700 ditto ditto Aga Rujubally Sheerazee.
1,200 ditto ditto Hajee Ally Babanee
500 ditto ditto Aga Mahomed Jaffer Sheerazee.
380 ditto ditto Aga Abdoolla Kuranee.
600 ditto ditto Hajee Mahomedally Kuranee.
500 ditto ditto Aga Ally Mahomed Kuranee.
500 ditto ditto Aga Abdool Rahim Cosbanee.
500 ditto ditto Aga Abdoocamee Bebanee.
580 ditto ditto Hajee Mahomed Raja Dedushtee.
300 ditto ditto Aga Meerza Suden Shirazee.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods removed within 3 days from the sale.

SALE of piece goods at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white, printed and coloured Piece Goods and Dhoties in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JUGJEEWUN KEEKA STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Rustomjee Pestonjee Oomreegur and Manockjee Cursetjee Kolawalla, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bhunsalee Oursondas Purshotumdas, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February 1877.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, dwelling house, and chawl standing thereon (the said chawl consisting of 2 stories of 8 rooms on the lower story and 7 rooms on the upper story), situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Jugjeewun Keeka Street, in the sub district of Bhooleshwur, registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 783, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 82, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards and eight ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Jugjeewun Keeka Street, on the west by the property of Ruttonsey Dharsey, on the north by a passage and on the south by a gully or passage half of which belongs and is appurtenant to the premises hereby conveyed and the other half to the house of Shereenathjee Maharaz, and which said premises were formerly and are now partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Pestonjee Oomreegur and partly in the occupation of the said Bhunsalee Oursondas Purshotumdass and his tenant. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few barrels fresh hams and bacon, just received per steamer Macedonia.

Also a new lady's saddle, by Davis with quilted doeskin seat and Latchford's patent stirrup, new.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th March 1879.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, (By order of Memon Haroon Seedick the Mortgagee) and on account and at the risk of, Memon Hajee Abdoo Bucker Ahmed, and Memon Hajee Oosmar Ahmed, the mortgagors.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to him, by a deed of mortgage, bearing the date the 2nd day of November 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the following properties will be sold in one lot.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated in Parell Village (or Sewree), in the subdistrict of Mandavee, containing 1699 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 203, and bounded on the east, by the property of Zoror Pandoo Agree, on the west, by the property of Ramchunder Luxmonjee, on the north, by the property of Babajee Narayan Agree, and on the south, by the property of Jumnadass Shawickdall.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in Parell Village (or Sewree), in the subdistrict of Mandavee, containing 394 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of land revenue for Pension and Tax under No. 203, and bounded on the east by the property of Ramrow Bhugwantrow on the west, by the properties hereinafter, fourthly and fifthly described, on the north, by the property of Damjee Padman Matra, and on the south, by the property of Jumnadass Sharookdall and others.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a messuage tenement or Bungalow, standing thereon, situate in Parell Village (or Sewree), containing 238 square yards, or thereabouts in the subdistrict of Mandvie, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. 217 and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 24, and bounded on the east by the property of Ramrow Bugwuntrow and others, on the west by the property of Jumnadass Shawickdall and others, on the north and south by the properties thirdly and sixthly described.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage tenement or chawls, standing thereon, situate in Parell Village (or Sewree) in the subdistrict of Mandvie, registered by the Collector of land revenue under No. and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. containing 525 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the east, by the property of Ramrow Bhugwantrow, on the west by the property of Jumnadass Shawakdall, on the north by the property thirdly and fourthly described and on the south by the property of Jumnadass Shawakdall.

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca Garden land or ground, situate at Sewree road, in the sub-district of Mandavie, registered in the Books of Collector of land revenue under No. 138 and 212, containing 2456 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the property of Ramrow Bhugwantrao, on the west, by the property of Damjee Padman Matra, on the north and south by the property of the said Damjee Padman Matra.

Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of Garden land or grounds situate on the western side of Sewree road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, registered in the Books of Collector of land revenue, under Tocca No. 218, containing square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property herein sixthly described, and in, the north by the property of Damjee Padman Matra.

For particulars, condition of sale and plan of the property, may be seen, by applying to Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayanee, Solicitors, High Court, at their office in Forbes Street or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 14th March 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF POW OR PEKOE AND GREEN TEA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in Hanooman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, by order of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert, Attornies of Hurjeevan Mohundas, on account and risk of Bechardas Lalchund and Rowchund Lalchund, Plaintiffs in suit No. 173 of 1873 in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay—
54 chests of Pow or Pekoe Tea, &c.
26 chests of green tea.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th March at 42, Upper Colaba, the valuable blackwood French-polished furniture, one English-built mail phaeton, with a pair of very handsome well-matched black Arab horses, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major Land. The same comprises a few articles of plated ware, handsome blackwood french polished elaborately carved furniture, such as a set of dining table 4 pieces, sideboards, whatnots, Madras rattan dining-room arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, side, card and writing tables, easy, reclining, low and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoneers, persian carpets, blackwood camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.
1 English-built mail phaeton by "Andrews" of Southampton
1 Pair very handsome well matched black horses.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—This property has not been previously disposed of by private sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.
1 English-built buggy by "BENNETT,
1 Bay hardworking Australian horse goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of firewood, coals, yarn cotton waste and other sundry articles, &c., at Neriad.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Neriad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Neriad, under instruction from the Official Liquidator, the following :—
A large quantity of firewood, coals, yarn of different number, cotton waste, broken copper vessels, bags of [illegible], steamer two oxen one cart and other sundry articles.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th March 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF YARNS COTTON WASTE, AND A LARGE COLLECTION OF OLD IRON.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Albert Manufacturing Mills, Limited, at Parell, by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, the following, viz. :—

A large collection of yarns of different numbers and cotton waste.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAM LAUNCH AT CARNAC BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of the Official Assignee of the Bombay High Court in Re-Nursey Kessowjee & Co., insolvent, the undermentioned Steam Launch.

1 Steam Lauch called Mary, No. 3899, measuring 67 candies.

YARN COTTON WASTE.

AUCTION SALE of Fancy and Plain Piece Goods.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Nursee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Chinchpoogly, near Goorupdaoo, by order of the Official Liquidators appointed by the High Court, the following, viz. :—

A quantity of loose and entire bales of Long, China and T Cloth, Fancy Dhoties and Chudders, Elaichas, Towels, black Handkerchieves, Sarries, Tanna Cloth, Tent Cloth, Drill, Carpets and variety of other Piece Goods and Yarn of various numbers and cotton waste.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th Marc 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have received a small shipment of the following :—

Cash.			Credit. per doz.	
48	0	Cutler, Palmer's Rare old Brandy, 20 years old...Rs.	50	0
38	0	Ditto Ditto Cognac black capsule, heart shaped label, bottled in 1868 ....Rs.	40	0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1879.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.
2, Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

MARINE BRANCH.
JAVA SEA INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA,
Florins 3,000,000.
SWITZERLAND MARINE INSURANCE CO., ZURICH,
Francs 5,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.
HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG.
Aggregate Guaranteed Capital,
Marks 60,000,000.
JAVA FIRE INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA,
Florins 3,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents to the above Companies, are prepared to accept MARINE and FIRE RISKS at most favourable terms, and further particulars may be had on application.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THIS OFFICE pays upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds a year to the Families and representatives of deceased Policy-holders.

Its Revenue is upwards of £700,000 per annum.

The Funds in hand for the payment of future claims amount to upwards of Five millions sterling. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

As regards New business :—the New Assurances have exceeded £1,000,000 every year since 1865—a result, it may be mentioned, maintained by no other office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.

The Rates of Premium have been recently revised; the conditions of Assurance are liberal; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business. Prospectuses and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A LARGE number of ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of different dealers who are proceeding to their country, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 16th March, at 2 p.m., at the Byculla Commission Stable, the late stable of Ali Abdoolla.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

All applications for shares will be entered and allotted in the order in which they are received. In case of no allotment the deposit will be returned without any deduction.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL : RUPEES 15,00,000,
in 15,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each; Rupees 10 payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and no further Call will be made until July next, when Calls not exceeding Rs. 10 per share will be made at intervals of not less than one month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
William Lloyd, Esq. .. Darjeeling.
Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E. .. Offg. Director of State Railways, N. E. System, } Ex. officio.
D. M. Barbour, Esq., C. S. Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal. }
George Francis Mewburn, Esq., Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, Calcutta.
Baboo Doorgacharn Law .. Merchant, Calcutta.
Franklin Prestage, Esq., .. Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway Company, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Roberts, Morgan & Co,
BANKERS.
The Bank of Bengal.
ACTING SECRETARY.
H. G. Evans, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICE.
Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta.

THIS Company is formed under the auspices of the Government and of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing a Steam Tramway between Darjeeling and the Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siliguree by which Steam communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling will be complete.

2. The Government being desirous that the Capital required should be raised in this country, has granted the following valuable concessions :

1stly.—Permission, free of cost, to lay the Tramway on the existing cart road, which is well suited for the purpose, the gradients in no case exceeding 1 in 25, and averaging 1 in 30.

2ndly.—The Government will uphold and maintain the road, according to the conditions of the contract, the Tramway Company being responsible only for the maintenance of works it may construct.

3rdly.—After the Tramway has been opened for traffic for five years the Company will have to contribute half the excess profits over 5 per cent. to the extent necessary to cover the cost of maintenance.

(In order to avoid the inconvenience of having two separate authorities engaged on the maintenance it is arranged that the Tramway Company shall enter into a Contract with the Government, to execute all works required for maintaining the road, and receive payment for the work at rates to be arranged.)

4thly.—A guarantee to make up the gross receipts of the Tramway, if required, to the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 per annum

5thly.—The Post Office to pay at present rates for the conveyance of Mails.

6thly.—The use, free of cost, of the Siliguree Terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and all its appliances, until the Tramway Company pays 7½ per cent. on its outlay.

7thly.—The use, free of cost, of all lands in possession of Government for purposes of the road, and for building thereon Stations, Sidings, &c.

3. It is proposed to lay the Tramway to a gauge of 2 feet this will reduce the cost of construction and working to a minimum, and will suffice to carry all the traffic; it will also allow of Extensions being easily made by the Forest Department into the valuable Forests adjacent to the main line.

4. A considerable portion of the Materials and Rolling Stock first required are available in this country and can be purchased on advantageous terms, and arrangements have been made with responsible Contractors in England for the supply at the low prices recently ruling of the remaining quantity of Rails, Rolling Stock, and all other such materials as will have to be imported.

5. Responsible Contractors have tendered to construct all the works to be executed in this country for the amounts provided in the Estimates, which, coupled with the arrangements made in England, will make the total outlay under Rs. 13,50,000.

6. As, it is probable, the improved means of communication will have the effect of still further stimulating traffic, to and from the Hills, it is deemed prudent to leave a margin in hand for additions to Rolling-Stock, and increased Siding and Goods Shed accommodation as may be required.

7. The capital is therefore proposed to be fixed at Rupees 15,00,000.

8. As regards probable return to Shareholders, official returns show that the amounts paid for the carriage of a portion of the Goods and Passenger Traffic over the road exceed Rs. 4,11,000 per annum, and an expert has lately estimated them at upwards of Rs. 6,00,000. Assuming they only reach Rs. 3,08,000 per annum for the first year and gradually rise to Rs. 4,50,000 in 5 years, which is considered a safe estimate; assuming also that the working expenses reach 55 per cent. of the gross receipts—a high percentage considering the rates obtainable, and the low cost of fuel—the net return for the year ending 31st December 1880 is estimated at the rate of 8½ per cent. per annum; and a rateable increase will probably be shown year by year as the traffic increases.

9. Sufficient Revenue should be earned as each Section of the Tramway is opened for Traffic during the current year, to pay 5 per cent. on the outlay.

10. It is expected that some 20 miles out of the 50 of the Tramway will be opened for Traffic before next rains, and that the whole will be completed well before the busy season of 1880.

11. The arrangement by which the maintenance of the Road will be placed in the hands of the Tramway Company will result in economy and efficiency.

12. A considerable portion of the capital has already been subscribed, and the Directors now invite subscriptions for the balance.

13. Applications for shares to be made to H. G. EVANS, Esq., Acting Secretary, Temporary Office of the Darjeeling Steam Tramway Company, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, where also the Government Concessions, Conditions, and Estimates may be seen, and all other information obtained.

Applications for shares will also be received by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta.

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